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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 1st June, 1956 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
162	S. R. O. 1224, dated the 18th May 1956.	Ministry of Labour.	Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Dispute), Calcutta.
163	S. R. O. 1225, dated the 26th May 1956.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of woollen fabrics manufactured by the same person in one or more factories in which not less than five powerlooms are installed from so much of excise duty leviable thereon as is equal to an amount determined by the formula specified therein.
164	S. R. O. 1226, dated the 26th May 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Recognition to the Ahmedabad Seeds Merchants' Association Limited, Ahmedabad in respect of forward contracts in Castor seed.
	S. R. O. 1227, dated the 26th May 1956.	Ditto.	Recognition to the Ahmedabad Seeds Merchants' Association Limited, Ahmedabad in respect of forward contracts in Cotton seed.
165	S. R. O. 1228, dated the 28th May 1956.	Ditto.	Recognition to the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, Limited, Bombay in respect of forward contracts in Groundnut Kernel.
	S. R. O. 1229, dated the 28th May 1956.	Ditto.	Recognition to the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, Limited, Bombay in respect of forward contracts in Linseed.
	S. R. O. 1230, dated the 28th May 1956.	Ditto.	Recognition to the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, Limited, Bombay in respect of forward contracts in Cotton seed.
166	S. R. O. 1284, dated the 30th May 1956.	Ministry of Law	Fixation of the hours during which the poll shall be taken in Shahdol-Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
167	S. R. O. 1285, dated the 1st June 1956.	Ministry of Finance.	Constitution of Finance Commission by the President.
168	S. R. O. 1286, dated the 29th May 1956.	Election Commission, India.	Appointment of Chairman of the Tribunal for the trial of the election petition by Shri Rikhab Chand of Ajmer.
169	S. R. O. 1287, dated the 1st June 1956.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Fixation of the price of tea for the purpose of Item 5 in the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1296.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 25/59/53-Ests., dated the 7th March, 1955, namely:—

Rule 18 of the said rules shall be renumbered as sub-rule (i) of that rule and to the sub-rule as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

“(2) No female Government servant shall marry any person who has a wife living without first obtaining the permission of the Government.”

[No. 25/5/55-Ests(A).]

B. D. TEWARI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 1st June 1956

S.R.O. 1297.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, namely:—

For clause (d) of the first proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said rules, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(d) employed in a Part C State, other than Kutch, Manipur or Tripura, such Government servants not being class I officers or any officers appointed by the Government.”

[No. 25/35/55-Ests(A).]

K. N. SUBBANNA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 5th June 1958

S.R.O. 1298.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. F. 9-19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said rules under the heading “Department of Education, Health and Lands”, for the sub-heading “Malaria Institute of India and anti-Malaria Organisation in the Coalfields” and the entries thereunder, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

Malaria Institute of India

All Class III posts.	Director, Malaria Institute of India.	Director, Malaria Institute of India.	All Director General of Health Services.
All Class IV posts.	Administrative Officer, Malaria Institute of India.	Administrative Officer Malaria Institute of India.	All Director, Malaria Institute of India.

[No. F.7/12/56-Ests.A.]

B. N. TANDON, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 17th May 1958

S.R.O. 1299.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Foreign Service Rules, 1954, namely:—

In rule 19 of the said Rules, the following sentence and note shall be added at the end of sub-rule (3), namely:—

“If, however, the officer transports the packed car by passenger train, instead of by goods train, the reimbursement of the rail freight will be limited to the freight by passenger train of an unpacked car.”

NOTE.—When a car is transported by rail and/or sea at Government expense from one post to another and the officer chooses to have the car boxed with a view to minimising the risk of damage to the vehicle in transit, the actual cost of rail and/or sea freight, packing charges of the car, and incidental charges admissible under sub-rule (2) may be reimbursed to the officer provided that the total amount so payable does not exceed the cost of rail (passenger) and/or sea freight and other incidental charges that would have been admissible under sub-rule (2) had the car been transported unboxed. The reimbursement will be allowed to the officer on production of a certificate from the Head of the Mission/Ministry of External Affairs to the effect that the amount claimed by the officer on the transport of the boxed car does not exceed the amount that would have been payable by Government on that account had the car been transported unboxed.

[No. F.60(32)-EII/54 (IFSR-Amd.13).]

A. S. MEHTA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th May 1958

S.R.O. 1300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Foreign Service Rules, 1954, namely:—

In sub-rule (5) of rule 13 of the “said Rules” for clause (b) (ii) the following clause should be substituted, namely:—

“(ii) For such number of servants as may be sanctioned by the Government from time to time”.

[No. F.12(10)E.II/55(IFSR-Am.12).]

M. MAJUMDAR, Under Secy.

S.R.O. 1301.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Emigration Act (No. VII of 1922) the President is pleased to appoint Shri Haradhan Mukherjee, Personal Assistant to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to officiate as Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta with effect from the afternoon of 2nd May 1956 vice Shri K. E. Krishnamacharya granted leave.

[No. SRO/301/IEA/APP/56/1.]

P. SOMASEKHARAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1956

S.R.O. 1302.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 read with articles 313 and 372 of the Constitution and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

In the said Regulations, to the proviso under clause (v) of article 487-B, the following note shall be added, namely:—

“Note:—This proviso shall have effect as from the 28th October 1954.”

[No. F.12(20)-EV/54.]

J. C. SEN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1303.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares in continuation of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance No. S.R.O. 1076, dated the 13th May 1955, that the provisions of section 24 of the said Act shall not apply to any banking company for a further period of one year from the 9th June 1956 in so far as such provisions—

- (a) require the inclusion of borrowings by the banking company from the State Bank of India in computing the time and demand liabilities in India of the banking company; and
- (b) preclude the maintenance by the banking company of the amount specified in that section in the form of approved securities which are lodged with another institution for an advance or other credit arrangement, such securities being valued at a price not exceeding the current market price less the extent to which they have been drawn against or credit arrangements in regard to them have been availed of.

[No. F.4(43)-FI/56.]

J. L. KUNDU, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1304.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 448 of the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri D. N. Chaudhury, Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Assam, *ex-officio*, to be the Official Liquidator attached to that Court, as a part-time officer.

[No. 2(25)-CL-III/56.]

SHIV CHARAN SINGH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Company Law Administration)

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1305.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri N. C. Laskar, Member Parliament, (72-C, North Avenue, New Delhi), as a member of the Advisory Board of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration vice Shri Rohini Kumar Choudhuri deceased.

[No. F.7(100)-Corp/55.]

S. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

DANGEROUS DRUGS

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1306.—The following draft of further amendments to the Central Opium Rules, 1934, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) and (3) of section 5 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules:

1. In clause (a) of rule 2 and in rule 3 the words "Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur" occurring after the word "Rajasthan" shall be omitted and the word "and" shall be inserted after the words "Madhya Bharat".

2. For rule 5 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. Opium shall not be manufactured anywhere in any State to which these rules apply save in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat: Provided that with the special permission of the Central Government, opium purchased from the Government Factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch may be re-manufactured by or on behalf of a State Government in the form of tablets or pills for sale as Excise opium: Provided further that opium mixtures may be manufactured from raw opium lawfully possessed by persons authorized by the State Government under their rules made for the purpose: Provided further that confiscated and damaged opium may be re-modelled by or on behalf of a State Government with a view to making it fit for excise purposes, subject to the condition that the remodelled opium shall be in a form enabling it to be distinguished from the excise opium issued from the Government Factories at Ghazipur and Neemuch".

3. In rule 6—

(a) In item (i), the word "and" shall be inserted after the semi-colon occurring after the words "at Ghazipur".

(b) Items (iii) and (iv) shall be omitted;

4. In rules 7 and 8, the words "and Kotah" occurring after the word "Neemuch" shall be omitted and the word "and" shall be inserted after the word "Ghazipur".

[No. 1.]

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 9th June 1956

S.R.O. 1307.—In pursuance of rules 49 and 139 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions relating to the removal of goods from one warehouse to another shall extend subject to the conditions specified below, to motor spirit, kerosene, refined diesel oils and industrial fuel oils (hereinafter referred to as the said goods) to which the provisions of Chapter VII have

been extended by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. CER-139(1)/56, dated the 9th June, 1956.

The said goods shall be permitted to be removed without payment of duty only—

- (a) from the storage tanks of either of the refineries of Messrs. Burmah-Shell Refineries Limited, or of Messrs. Standard Vacuum Refining Company of India Limited licensed under rule 140 as warehouses to the storage tanks similarly licensed at the Oil Tank (Marketing) Installations at Sewri or Wadala in Bombay of Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, or of Messrs. Standard Vacuum Oil Company, or of Messrs. Caltex (India) Limited, or of Messrs. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited;
- (b) from any storage tank to any other storage tank situated in the said installations;
- (c) from the storage tanks at the refineries at Trombay of Messrs. Burmah-Shell Refineries Limited, or of Messrs. Standard Vacuum Refining Company of India Limited, licensed under rule 140 as warehouses to the storage tanks similarly licensed at the coastal ports of Kandla, Okha, Cochin, Madras, Visakapatnam and Calcutta, respectively of Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, or of Messrs. Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

[No. CER-139(2)&49(1)/56.]

S.R.O. 1308.—In pursuance of the rule 139 of the Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of Chapter VII of the said rules shall extend to motor spirit, kerosene, refined diesel oils and industrial fuel oils.

[No. CER-139(1)/56.]

S.R.O. 1309.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said rules—

1. In rule 47, after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(3A). Where the provisions of chapter VII of these rules have been extended by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette to any excisable goods, every such storeroom or other place of storage in the premises of a factory manufacturing such goods shall be deemed to be a warehouse licensed under rule 140.”

2. The existing rule 49 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) thereof and after sub-rule (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2). Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), excisable goods made in a factory to which provisions of chapter VII of these rules have been extended by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, may be removed from the factory in which they are made to any warehouse licensed under rule 140 for the storage of such goods and situated outside the licensed premises of the factory and subject to such exemptions, limitations and conditions as may from time to time be specified in this behalf by the Central Government.”

3. For rule 139, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“139. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to excisable goods to which they are extended by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette and the provisions relating to the removal from one warehouse to another shall not apply to such goods:

Provided that the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette direct that the provisions relating to the removal from one warehouse to another shall extend to such goods subject to such limitations and conditions as may be specified therein.

4. In Appendix I to the said rules—

- (i) in Form A.L. 5 (Central Excise Series No. 7), the word "unmanufactured" occurring in the heading shall be omitted.
- (ii) in Form L. 5 (Central Excise Series No. 15) the word "unmanufactured" occurring in paragraph 1 shall be omitted.

[No. 5-CER/56.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 9th June 1956

S.R.O. 1310.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby rescinds the undermentioned notifications of the Government of India, namely:—

- (i) Late Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 4567, dated the 28th June, 1919.
- (ii) Late Department of Commerce Notification No. 7483, dated the 30th October, 1920.

[No. 44.]

[55/91/56-IT.]

JASJIT SINGH, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 30th May, 1956.

S.R.O. 1311.—In pursuance of sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule annexed to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Income-tax) dated the 1st July 1952, namely:—

In the said Schedule, after S.No. 25-A, the following entry shall be inserted:—

I	2	3	4	5	6
25-B Employees of Guest, Keen, William, Ltd., stationed anywhere in the taxable territory.		do.	do.	do.	do.

[No. 44.]

[55/91/56-IT.]

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1312.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following—further amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 32-Income-tax, dated the 9th November 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification under the sub-head "III-B Bombay South"

Under Range Poona I,
after entry "(3) Kolhapur District having headquarters at Kolhapur" entry "(4) Special Estate Duty-cum-I.T. Circle, Poona" shall be added.

[No. 45.]

[50/48/56-IT.]

M. S. SWRAMAKRISHNA, Under Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1313.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that, subject to the pecuniary limits specified in the Notification of the Central Board of Revenue No. 5-E.D., dated the 4th December 1953, every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate duty *cum* Income-tax Circle, Amritsar and every Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax appointed to be a Deputy Controller and exercising jurisdiction over the said Circle shall perform their functions as Assistant Controller and Deputy Controller respectively in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who immediately before their death were being, or would have been, assessed to Income-tax, had they derived any taxable Income, in any income-tax Circle within the Ranges of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners, Amritsar and Patiala.

[No. 31.]

[F. No. 21/7/55-E.D.]

R. K. DAS, Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1956

S.R.O. 1314.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby appoints the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Supervisors and Sepoys borne on the establishment of the Calcutta Central Excise Collectorate and in Supervisory charge of Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd., Kidderpore, Calcutta, to be Officers of Customs and to exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed by the said Act on such Officers.

[No. 36.]

W. SALDANHA, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Bombay, the 9th June 1956

S.R.O. 1315.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 22 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby make the following further amendment in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. T.C.(6)1/44 dated the 19th February 1944, namely:—

In clause 10 of the said Notification, after the words "shall be stenciled" the words "with indelible ink or paint in legible letters" shall be inserted.

V. NANJAPPA,
Textile Commissioner.
[No. T.C.(6)/44.]

S.R.O. 1316.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause 21(4) of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948, I hereby make the following further amendment in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49(1) dated the 3rd September 1949, namely:—

In the said notification, for paragraph 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. Nothing in this notification shall apply to cloth manufactured for export and to chindies, i.e., cut pieces of cloth 9 inches or less in length."

V. NANJAPPA,
Textile Commissioner.
[No. T.C.(8)/49.]

New Delhi, the 9th June 1956

S.R.O. 1317.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (i) of clause 5 of the Cotton Textiles (Export Control) Order, 1949, the Central Government hereby directs that from 1st June 1956, the packing of cloth intended for export shall conform to the specifications specified below:—

Starting from the innermost layer, the bales containing grey cloth packed shall be as follows:—

- (i) One layer of kraft paper of a minimum weight of 1·5 oz. per sq. yard.
- (ii) One layer of date-palm chatai or similar leaf matting with its smooth surface next to kraft paper or one layer of 40 x 10 ozs. hessian.
- (iii) One layer of kraft paper and light hessian interlined with bitumen.

or

Two layers of Jute Union Waterproof packing paper as per Indian Standards Code No. IS-293-1951 for Sea Worthy packing except that while no Jute twine re-inforcement is provided for in the said specification, there shall be such reinforcement in the Waterproof paper actually used.

- (iv) One layer of new 11 ozs./45" outer hessian:

Provided that in the case of bleached and dyed cloth, each piece of such cloth shall, in addition to the specifications mentioned above, be wrapped in strong paper or cellophane or Alkathene or similar material which will not stain such cloth. The next layer to cloth may be one layer of sulphite paper or two layers of kraft paper:

Provided further that in the case of printed cloth, such cloth shall, in addition to the specifications mentioned above for bleached cloth, be wrapped in cardboard or packed in book-fold form. The piece shall thereafter be covered with cellophane or alkathene or strong paper or similar material. Paper bands and/or tapes may be used according to choice.

2. Pieces of cloth shall be bundled according to width and weight of cloth.

3. The bales shall be made up as follow:—

A. Bales up to 500 lbs. gross weight:

Strapping with mild steel hoops not less than 3/4 wide and of minimum 20 gauge thickness, painted with one coat of Primine Red Oxide or Red Lead paint and protected with hessian bits wrapped round the riveted portion of the hoops.

The two outside straps shall be placed approximately 4" to 5" from each edge and the intermediate straps shall be approximately equidistant from each other and the end straps.

B. Bales over 500 lbs gross weight:

Hoops used shall be minimum 7/8" x 18-194.

4. The bales shall be strengthened in the corner with four wooden (not bamboo) slats which have been given antitermite treatment and of size minimum 1½" wide x ½" thick. If bales are cross hooped, then eight slats shall be used four in the corners and the other four under the cross hoop.

5. The bales shall be of regular shape and sufficiently strong to withstand severe handling without any damage.

NOTE I.

The waterproof paper used in the packing of cloth shall conform to the following specifications and stand the tests described below:—

- (i) **Quality.**—Waterproof paper is used as a protective wrapper to resist the passage of moisture into the space enclosed by the paper. The paper shall consist of two layers of kraft paper with an intervening layer of bitumen composition. The bitumen shall be even and uniformly applied throughout. The finished paper shall be of a uniform width of 36 or 40 in. (or 91 or 112 cm). The weight of the finished paper shall be not less than 4 oz. per sq. yd. (or 136 g per sq. m) and shall be not more than 6.75 oz. per sq. yd. (or 230 g per sq. m). The thickness of the finished paper shall be not less than 0.0007 in. (or 0.018 mm). The bitumen proofing shall not crack on folding the paper. The outer surface of the finished paper shall be smooth, clean and free from any stains or spots of bitumen composition. The material shall be free from pin-holds airgaps and cracks.

- (ii) *Bursting Strength.*—The bursting strength, when tested in the manner described in clause 6.1.3 of Indian Standards Code No. IS-293-1951, shall be not less than 30 lbs. per sq. in. (or 2.1 kg per sq. cm.).
- (iii) *Water Penetration Test.*—A piece of paper, 12 x 12 in. (or 30 x 30 cm), shall be folded in the form of a cone, so as to fit into a 60° glass or metal funnel. Four hundred ml of clean cold water shall be poured into the cone. After leaving for 18 hours, the loss of water apart from that due to evaporation shall be nil, and there shall be no wetting of the paper layer on the outer surface of the cone.
- (iv) *Sweating Test.*—A piece of paper, 9 x 6 in. (or 23 x 15 cm) shall be placed between two layers of blotting paper under a pressure of 1/6 lb. per sq. in. (or 11.7 g per sq. cm) in an oven maintained at $60^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($140^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$). After 4 hours no stain shall appear on the blotting paper, and no definite signs of blackening of the outer surface of the waterproof paper shall be apparent.
- (v) *Heat Resistance Test.*—A piece of paper, 6 x 4 in. (or 15 x 10 cm), shall be placed between two sheets of blotting paper under a weight equivalent of 1/6 lb. per sq. in. (or 11.7 g per sq. cm) and subjected to a temperature of $100^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($212^{\circ} \pm 4^{\circ}\text{F}$) in an air oven for 15 minutes. The blotting paper shall show no definite signs of blackening.
- (vi) *Determination of Bitumen Content of Waterproof Paper.*—Five pieces of paper each 10 cm sq shall be cut at regularly spaced intervals across the width of the paper. The square pieces shall be conditioned under standard conditions given in Appendix A to Indian Standards Code No. IS-293-1951 and each one weighed separately and used for the determination of bitumen content.
- (vii) The bitumen shall be extracted with carbon disulphide or carbon tetrachloride in a boxhleat apparatus. After freeing the material from the solvent and conditioning and weighing, the bitumen content shall be calculated from the loss in weight on extraction. The bitumen content shall be not less than 0.005 g per sq. cm.
- (viii) *Softening Point of Bitumen Composition.*—The bitumen composition used in the manufacture of waterproof paper shall have a softening point of not less than 70°C (158°F) when determined by the ring-and-ball method described in IS: 73-1950 Indian Standard Specification for Asphaltic Bitumen and Fluxed Native Asphalt for Road-Making Purposes.
- (ix) Anti-termite treatment for wooden slats used as specified in para 4 above shall be done in accordance with the methods prescribed in the 'Indian Standard—Code of Practice for Preservation of Timber (Tentative) IS: 401-1954' as amended from time to time.

NOTE II.

The specification of maximum distance between different sizes of hoops for bales of cotton piecegoods meant for export.

Size of Hoop	Maximum Spacing
3/4" and 7/8"	5"
1"	6"
1 1/4"	7"

Where cross hoops are used depending on the size of the bale the maximum spacings shall be:

Size of Hoop	Maximum Spacing
3/4" and 7/8"	10"
1"	12"
1 1/4"	14"

All bales containing Dhoties, Chaddars/Sheets, Pillowcases, Dusters and similar materials shall be bound with cross hoops.

Hoops under 3/4" wide and thinner than 20s gauge shall not be used.

[No. 46(34)CT(A)/52-31.]

V. V. NENE, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1318 [IDRA/5/AM(4)].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951), read with rule 8 of the Central Advisory Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Lakshmi pat Singhania and Mr. O. T. Jenkins to be members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries in place of Shri Shantilal Mangaldas and Mr. G. A. S. Sim, who have resigned, and makes the following amendments in the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 2525, dated the 31st July, 1954, namely:—

In the said order, under the heading "To represent the interests of owners of industrial undertakings in scheduled industries"—

(a) for entry No. 2 relating to Shri Shantilal Mangaldas, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. Shri Lakshmi pat Singhania, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi—1"

(b) for entry No. 7 relating to Mr. G. A. S. Sim, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. Mr. O. T. Jenkins, Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., 23, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta—1."

[No. 3(2)IA(GB)/56.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Dy. Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

Delhi, the 1st June 1956

S. R. O. 1319.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution notifies that the marking fee per unit for Wrought Aluminium Utensils, Grade A and Grade B, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and it shall come into force with effect from 11th June 1956.

THE SCHEDULE

Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
Wrought Aluminium Utensils— Grade A and Grade B.	IS : 21-1953 Specification for One ton Wrought Aluminium for Utensils.	Rs. 2/-	

D. V. KARMARKAR,

Deputy Director (Marks)

[No. MDC/11(6).]

S. R. O. 1320.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 16th May to 31st May 1956.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established (1)	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any superseded by the new Indian Standard (2)	Brief Particulars (4)
		(3)	
1	IS : 213-1956 Specification for Coal Tar Solvent Naptha, Light, Grade I.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for light grade I, coal tar solvent naptha. (Price Re. 1/-).
2	IS : 214-1956 Specification for Coal Tar Solvent Naptha, Heavy.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for heavy, coal tar solvent naptha. (Price Rs. 1/8/-).
3	IS : 200-1955 Specification for The National Flag of India (Silk Khadi).	..	This standard prescribes the design and construction of the National Flag of India made of hand-spun and hand-woven silk khadi material. (Price Rs. 1/8/-).
4	IS : 400-1955 Specification for The National Flag of India (Wool Khadi).	..	This standard prescribes the design and construction of the National Flag of India made of hand-spun and hand-woven wool khadi material. (Price Rs. 1/8/-).
5	IS : 718-1955 Specification for Carbon Tetrachloride, Technical.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for technical carbon tetrachloride, which is used extensively as a solvent and in grain fumigation. (Price Rs. 1/8/-).
6	IS : 759-1956 Specification for Blanks for Swells of Jute Looms.	..	This standard prescribes the material and dimensions of two types of blanks for two grade of swells of jute looms and also gives the recommended code of practice for the manufacture of blanks. (Price Re. 1/-).
7	IS : 760-1956 Specification for Blanks for Jute Spinning Roller Discs.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements in respect of the material and dimensions of blanks for jute spinning roller discs and also gives the recommended code of practice for the manufacture of blanks. (Price Re. 1/-).

Copies of all these standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Delhi-8.

D. V. KARMARKAR
Deputy Director (Marks)

[No. MDC/11(4).]

S. R. O. 1321.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of the errata slip, detailed in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in respect of the Indian Standard specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

TIP SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establish- ment of Indian Standard was notified.	Particulars of the Errata Slip issued.
1	2	3	4
1	IS : 223-1950 Specification for Tensile Testing of Metals) Ferrous)	S.R.O. 658 dated the 26th March 1955	Page 5, col. 2, clause 3.2.2, line 3, <i>read 'above 1 in. in diameter' for '1 in. in diameter and above'.</i>

Copies of this erratum slip are available, free of cost, from the Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Delhi-8.

D. V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director (Marks)

[No. MDC/11 (4).]

S. K. PAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 31st May 1958

S.R.O. 1322.—In pursuance of clause (i) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937 and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Nos. F.3-34(1)/40-A, dated the 28th November, 1940, F.4-4/42-A, dated the 18th May, 1942 and D.1198-A/44, dated the 28th July, 1944, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Scale of Charges for Agmark Labels to be affixed to bags of rice of the varieties commercially known as (1) Dehra Dun Basmati (raw milled), (2) Saharanpur Basmati Sela (parboiled milled), (3) Nellore or Molakolukulu (raw) (hand pounded as well as milled), (4) Kothamalli Samba or white Sirumani (raw milled), (5) Kasipichodi or Bangaruthheega (raw milled), (6) Sirumani or Red Sirumani (parboiled milled), (7) Krsishnakatukulu or Maharajabhogam or, Akusanam (raw milled), (8) Atragada or Ramasagara (raw milled), (9) Nellore Samba (raw milled), (10) Kusuma (raw milled), (11) Gr. B. 24 Kichli or Kichidi Samba (raw milled), (12) Korangal Samba, Kattai Samba or Aral Samba (parboiled milled), (13) Nellore Samba (parboiled milled), (14) Muthusamba or Kothamalli Samba or white Sirumani (parboiled milled) and (15) C.O. 25., namely:—

Quantity of rice contained	Charge per 100 labels.		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Less than 10 seers	0	4	0
Less than 20 seers but not less than 10 seers	0	6	0
Less than 40 seers but not less than 20 seers	0	12	0
Not less than 40 seers	1	0	0

[No. F.14-95/55-AM.]

S.R.O. 1323.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following article namely:—

Kapok.

[No. F.14-48/56-AM.]

S.R.O. 1324.—The following drafts of rules which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 30th June, 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said drafts before the date so specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

KAPOK GRADING AND MARKING RULES 1956

1. Short title and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Kapok Grading and Marking Rules, 1956.

(2) They shall apply to Kapok (*Bombay Malabaricum*) produced or processed in India.

2. Definitions.—In these rules—

(a) "India" means any part of India other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

3. Grade designations.—Grade designations to indicate the quality of kapok shall be as set out in column 1 of the Schedule III.

4. Definition of quality.—The quality indicated by the grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in Schedule III.

5. Grade designation marks.—The grade designation marks shall consist of a label bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of rising sun with the words "Produce of India") resembling that set out in Schedule I specifying the grade designation.

6. Method of marking.—The mark shall only be applied to kapok in fully-pressed bales. The grade designation mark label shall be securely attached to each bale in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

In addition to the grade designation mark, the following particulars shall be clearly marked on each label:—

- (a) Serial number;
- (b) Trade description;
- (c) Date of pressing;

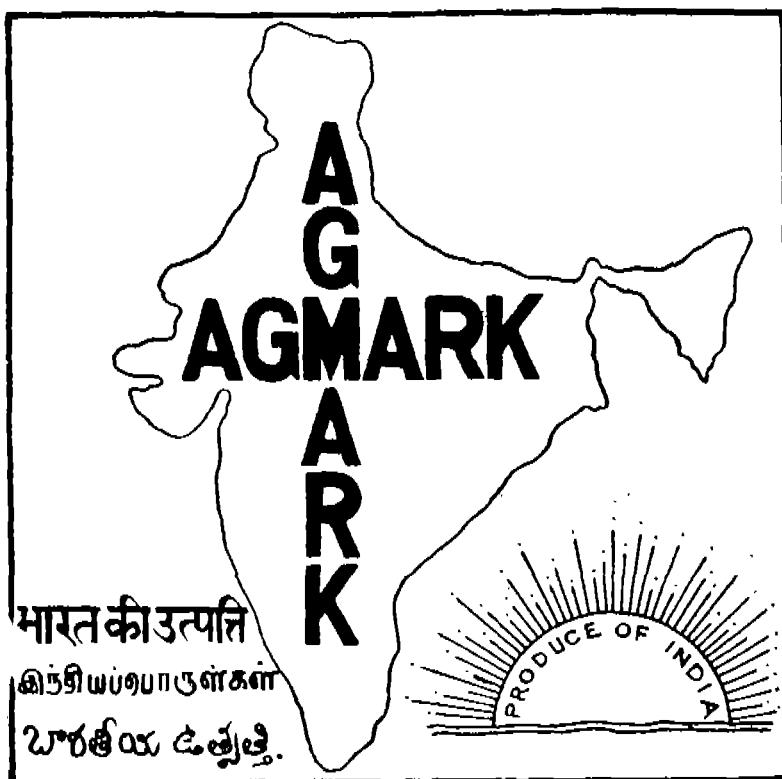
provided that an authorised packer may stamp a private trade mark on the grade designation mark label before the grade designation mark or separately insert the same on the bale, if such a trade mark represents the same description, quality and grade of kapok as that indicated by the Agmark label.

7. Method of packing.—Kapok shall be packed in bales of about weight of 164 lbs. in an approved manner.

8. Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading & Marking Rules, 1937, the conditions set out in Schedule II shall be the conditions of every Certificate of Authorisation issued for the purpose of these rules.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)

Map of India

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 8)

(a) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing kapok as may be prescribed and samples thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratory as may be notified from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(b) An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for the sampling, testing and affixation of grade designation marks as may be prescribed from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

(c) All instructions regarding the methods of sampling, analysis, packing and the like, which may be issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, shall be strictly observed.

SCHEDULE III

(See rule 3)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of kapok produced and/or processed in India

Grade designation	Colour	*Refraction contents not exceeding % by Weight	Degree of water-log- ging in 48 hours	General characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
1. Grade 'A' (Extra Super-fine) E.S.F.	White and Creamy.	2	Upto 0·10	{ 1. Shall be machine-cleaned & double-ginned. 2. Shall be clean & dry. 3. Shall have its natural odour according to seasonal variation. 4. Shall be free from admixture of cotton waste, Akhund Floss, etc.
2. Grade 'B' (Super Fine) F.	Creamy	2½	0·10 to 0·15	
3. Grade 'C' (F.A.Q.)	Dull creamy	5	0·15 to 0·25	

*These comprise leaf bits, seeds, dirt or any other extraneous matter.

[No. F. 14-48/56-A.M.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 1st June 1956

S.R.O. 1325.—In the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture) No. S.R.O. 1034 dated the 23rd April 1956, published at pages 622-623 of Part II—Section 3 of the Gazette of India, dated the 5th May 1956,—

- (1) in line,
for "provisions of" read
"sub-clause"
- (2) against serial No. 8,
for "Shri B. S. Sardeshpande"
read "Shri B. B. Sardeshpande".

[No. F. 4-7/56-A.M.]
V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1326.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 read with section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government

hereby makes the following amendments in the Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1955, issued by the Government of Madras under section 3 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXIX of 1949), namely:—

Amendments

In the said Order—

(1) in clause 1(3), item (a) shall be omitted and for item (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“licensing authority” means the Collector of the district and includes any officer authorised by him to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the licensing authority under this Order;”

(2) in clause 2(1), the words “or otherwise subject rice or paddy to any processing” shall be omitted;

(3) in clause 5,—

(i) for sub-clause (3)(a), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) (a) A fee of Rs. 2 shall be levied for every licence and a fee of Re. 1 shall be levied for every renewal thereof.”;

(ii) for the proviso to sub-clause 3(b), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:

“Provided that the licensing authority may, in special cases, condone any delay in the payment of the said, fee upto any period, but in every such case, a penalty of one rupee shall be levied.”;

(4) in clause 6,—

(i) after the words “in this behalf”, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

“or the licensing authority”; and

(ii) in the proviso, after the words “other officer aforesaid”, the words “or the licensing authority” shall be inserted;

(5) in clause 7, for the words “District Collector or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf”, the words “licensing authority” shall be substituted;

(6) in clause 8—

(i) after the words “The licensee shall”, the words “if required by the licensing authority” shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words “District Collector”, the words “licensing authority” shall be substituted;

(7) in clause 9 the words “or other processing” shall be omitted;

(8) in clause 10—

(i) for the words “District Collector or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf”, the words “licensing authority” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words “remilling or other processing” the words “or remilling” shall be substituted;

(9) after clause 11, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“11-A (1) Any person aggrieved by an order of the licensing authority refusing to grant or renew a licence may appeal to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, within two months from the date of the order of the licensing authority.

(2) Against an order of the licensing authority or any other officer authorised under clause 6 cancelling or suspending a licence, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, within two months from the date of the order of the licensing authority.

(3) The State Government may revise, on a representation received within two months from the date of the order sought to be revised, any order of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, passed on an appeal as aforesaid or cancelling or suspending a licence.

(4) In respect of orders passed before the date of coming into force of this clause, the time for appeal and revision petitions shall be reckoned from the said date.”;

(10) for the last para. of Form No. I in the Schedule, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"I enclose a treasury receipt for Rs. 2 (Rupees two only)/Re. 1 (Rupee one only) being the fee for the license/renewal of the license".

(11) In paragraph 4 of Form II in the Schedule, for the word "process" the word "mill" shall be substituted.

(12) In the remarks in asterisk occurring at the end of Form III in the Schedule, for the word "processed" the word "milled" shall be substituted.

[No. PY.II.653(15)/55-56.]

S. N. BHALLA, Dy. Secy.

(Agriculture)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1956

S.R.O. 1327.—In Serial No. 2 of para 2 of this Ministry Notification of even number, dated the 20th April 1956,

For Shri D. N. Mahta, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Agriculture and Forests Department, Bombay.

Substitute Shri D. N. Mahta, Breach Candy House, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

[No. F.1-42/56-Com.II.]

MOKAND LALL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi-2, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1328.—Dr. R. Viswanathan, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Delhi has been duly re-elected as a member of the Medical Council of India under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), with effect from the 21st April, 1956.

[No. F.5-6/52-MI.(PT-III).]

KRISHNA BIHARI, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1329.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (vii) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Medical Research has elected the following two persons to be members of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board:—

(1) Dr. G. K. Karandikar, Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Baroda.

(2) Shri S. K. Borkar, Advisory Chemist, Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi.

[No. F.4-1/56-D.]

T. V. ANANTANARAYANAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1330.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 249 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, No. 72-MI(I)/48, dated the 16th April 1949, in so far as it

relates to the State of Andhra, the Central Government hereby empowers the following Judicial Magistrates in the Maritime Districts of the Andhra State to make formal investigations into shipping casualties under Part VI of the said Act, namely :—

Districts	Designation
1. Nellore . . .	First Class Magistrate (Judicial), Nellore. First Class Magistrate (Judicial), Gudur. First Class Magistrate (Judicial), Kandukur.
2. West Godavari . . .	First Class Magistrate (Judicial), Eluru. First Class Magistrate, Bhimavaram. First Class Magistrate, Kovvur.
3. Srikakulam . . .	First Class Magistrate, Srikakulam. First Class Magistrate, Sompeta.
4. Visakhapatnam . . .	First Class Magistrate, Visakhapatnam. First Class Magistrate, Vizianagaram. Sub Magistrate, Visakhapatnam. Sub Magistrate, Srungavarapukota. Sub Magistrate, Vizianagaram. Sub Magistrate, Bheemunipatnam. First Class Magistrate, Yellamanchili. Sub Magistrate, Anakapalle. Sub Magistrate, Chodavaram. Sub Magistrate, Narasapatnam. Sub Magistrate, Yellamanchili.

[No. 33-MA (2)/55.]

S.R.O. 1331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 249 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, No. 72-M. I(1)/48, dated the 16th April 1949, in so far as it relates to the State of Madras, the Central Government hereby empowers the following Judicial Magistrates in the Maritime Districts of the Madras State to make formal investigations into shipping casualties under Part VI of the said Act, namely :—

Districts	Designation
1. Madras . . .	Chief Presidency Magistrate. Second „ „ Third „ „ Fourth „ „ Fifth „ „ Sixth „ „ Seventh „ „ Eighth „ „
2. Chingleput . . .	District Magistrate (Judicial), Chingleput. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Poonamallee. Additional First Class Magistrate, Trivellore.
3. South Arcot . . .	District Magistrate (Judicial), Cuddalore. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Villupuram. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ulundurpet. Additional First Class Magistrate, Cuddalore.
4. South Kanara . . .	District Magistrate (Judicial), Mangalore. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Puttur. Additional First Class Magistrate, Karkal.
5. Malabar . . .	District Magistrate (Judicial), Kozhikode. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Palghat. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Malappuram. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tellicherry. Additional First Class Magistrate, Kozhikode. Additional First Class Magistrate, Tellicherry.

District	Designation
6. Ramanathapuram	District Magistrate (Judicial), Devakottai. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Ramanathapuram. District Munisif <i>cum</i> Sub Divisional Magistrate, Srivilliputtur. District Munisif <i>cum</i> Sub Divisional Magistrate, Sattur. Additional First Class Magistrate, Devakottai.
7. Tanjore	District Magistrate (Judicial), Kumbakonam. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tanjore. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Mayuram. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Nagapatinam. Additional First Class Magistrate, Needamangalam.
8. Tirunelveli	District Magistrate (Judicial), Tirunelveli. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Koilpatti. Sub Divisional Magistrate, Tuticorin. Additional First Class Magistrate, Tirunelveli.

[No. 33-MA (2)/55.]

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 1st June 1956

S.R.O. 1332.—The following draft of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1956, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 145-A, sub-section (1) of section 191 and sub-sections (1) and (1A) of section 216A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1934, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 145A, sub-section (3) of section 191 and sub-section (1) of section 216A of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd July 1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (LIFE SAVING APPLIANCES) RULES, 1956

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1956.

(2) The provisions of these rules relating to steamships shall apply equally to ships which are propelled by electricity or by any other mechanical power.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

- (1) "Act" means the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923);
- (2) "approved" means approved by the Central Government;
- (3) "buoyant apparatus" means floatation equipment (other than life-buoys and lifejackets) designed to support persons who are in the water;
- (4) "class A motor lifeboat" means a lifeboat complying with the requirements of paragraph (1) of rule 19(1) of these Rules;
- (5) "class B motor lifeboat" means a lifeboat complying with the requirements of sub-rule (2) of rule 19(2) of these Rules;
- (6) "Convention" means the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948;
- (7) "international voyage" means a voyage from one country to which the Convention applies to a port outside such country, or *conversely*; and for this purpose every territory for the international relations of which a contracting Government is responsible or which the United Nations are the administering authority is regarded as a separate country;

- (8) "length" relating to a ship means the registered length of the ship;
- (9) "mechanically propelled lifeboat" means a lifeboat (other than a motor lifeboat) complying with the requirements of rule 21 of these Rules;
- (10) "mile" means a nautical mile of 6080 feet;
- (11) "person" means a person over the age of one year;
- (12) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules;
- (13) "Section" means a section of the act;
- (14) "short international voyage" means an international voyage in the course of which a ship is not more than 200 miles from a port or place in which the passengers and crew could be placed in safety and which does not exceed 600 miles in length between the last port of call in the country in which the voyage begins and the final port of destination;
- (15) "surveyor" means a surveyor appointed under section 129; and
- (16) "tanker" means a cargo ship constructed or adapted for the carriage in bulk of liquid cargoes of an inflammable nature;

3. Classification of Ships.—For the purposes of these rules, ships shall be arranged in the following classes, namely:—

A.—PASSENGER SHIPS

Class I.—Passenger steamers, other than ships of Classes II, III, and IV engaged on international voyages;

Class II.—Passenger steamers, other than ships of Classes IV and V engaged on short international voyages;

Class III.—Unberthed passenger ships, being steamships, other than ships of Class IV, engaged on international voyages;

Class IV.—Unberthed passenger ships, being steamships engaged on short international voyages;

Class V.—Unberthed passenger ships, being steamships, other than ships of Classes, I, II, III, or IV, engaged on voyages between ports in India, or between any port in India and any port or place in the Island of Ceylon or vice versa.

Class VI.—Unberthed passenger ships, being steamships, other than ships of Class V engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place in the island of Ceylon in the course of which they do not go more than 20 miles from the nearest land:

Provided that such ships shall not cease to be ships of Class VI merely by reason of the fact that they cross during their voyage the Gulf of Kutch, Cambay or Mannar;

Class VII.—Sailing ships carrying more than 12 passengers which proceed to sea.

B.—NON-PASSENGER SHIPS

Class VIII.—foreign-going ships, being steamships other than passenger steamers;

Class IX.—Home Trade ships, being steamships, other than passenger steamers;

Class X.—Tugs, tenders, launches, lighters, dredgers, barges and hoppers which are employed within Home Trade limits and proceed to sea.

Class XI.—Fishing Boats;

Class XII.—Sailing ships auxiliary sailing vessels which proceed to sea and do not carry more than 12 passengers;

Class XIII.—Pleasure yachts, other than passenger steamers, exceeding 15 tons net tonnage.

4. Life Saving Appliances.—(1) The lifeboats and buoyant apparatus in a ship shall be readily available in case of emergency.

(2) to ensure that they are readily available, all lifeboats and buoyant apparatus carried in compliance with these rules shall comply with the following conditions; namely:—

- (a) they must be capable of being put into the water safely and rapidly even under unfavourable conditions of list and trim;

- (b) they shall be so constructed that it is possible to effect embarkation into the lifeboats rapidly and in good order;
- (c) the arrangement of each lifeboat and article of buoyant apparatus must be such that it will not interfere with the operation of other boats and buoyant apparatus;
- (d) all life-saving appliances shall be kept in working order and available for immediate use before the ship leaves port and at all times during the voyage.

SHIPS OF CLASS I

5. (1) This rule applies to ships of Class I.

(2) Every ship of Class I shall, subject to the provisions of rule 43, be provided, in accordance with its length, with the number of sets of davits specified in Column A of the table set out in the First Schedule to these rules.

Provided that no ships shall be required to be fitted with a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) A lifeboat shall be attached to every such set of davits.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry two lifeboats attached to davits, one on each side of the ship—for use in an emergency. These boats shall not be more than 26 feet in length. They may be counted as lifeboats for the purposes of sub-rule (5) of this rule if they comply with the requirements of these rules applying to lifeboats, except that in ships in which the requirements of sub-rule (8) of rule 31 are met by means of appliances fitted to the sides of the lifeboats, such appliances shall not be required to be fitted to the two boats provided to meet the requirements of this rule.

(5) Where the lifeboats carried in compliance with the foregoing provisions of this rule do not accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry, additional sets of davits with lifeboats attached shall be fitted as far as is practicable in the circumstances to make up the deficiency in such accommodation. If it is impracticable to fit such additional sets of davits, additional lifeboats, sufficient to make up such deficiency shall be carried under each or any of the lifeboats attached to davits. Such additional lifeboats shall not, however, be carried under the two emergency boats carried in compliance with sub-rule (4).

(6) The lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule shall be not less than 24 feet in length.

(7) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 20 or more, two of such lifeboats shall be Class A motor lifeboats.

(8) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is more than 13 but less than 20, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat and a second of such lifeboats shall be either a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(9) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 13 or less, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboats or a mechanically propelled lifeboats.

(10) Every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment in each case complying with the requirements of rule 29.

(11) Where any ship to which this rule applies does not carry two Class A motor lifeboats fitted with radiotelegraph equipment a searchlight and other electrical equipment complying with the requirements of rule 20, it shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(12) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support 25 per cent of the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(13) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least the number of approved lifebuoys determined in accordance with the following table, namely:—

Length of ship in feet	Minimum number of lifebuoys
Under 200	8
200 and under 400	12
400 and under 600	18
600 and under 800	24
800 and over	30

At least 50 per cent. of the lifebuoys required by this rule, and in any case not less than six, shall be provided with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(14) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved life-jacket for each person the ship is certified to carry.

(15) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS II

6. (1) This rule applies to ships of Class II.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall subject to the provisions of rule 43, be fitted, in accordance with its length, with the number of sets of davits specified in Column A of the table set out in the First Schedule to these rules:

Provided that no ship shall be required to be fitted with a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) A lifeboat of not less than 24 feet in length shall be attached to each set of davits and the lifeboats so attached shall together provide at least the capacity specified in column C of the table set out in the First Schedule to these rules.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry two boats attached to davits—one on each side of the ship—for use in emergency. These boats shall not be more than 26 feet in length. They may be counted as lifeboats for the purpose of sub-rule (3), if they comply with the requirements of these Rules applying to lifeboats, except that in ships in which the requirements of sub-rule (8) of rule 31 are met by means of appliances fitted to the side of the lifeboats, such appliances shall not be required to be fitted to the two boats provided to meet the requirements of this rule.

(5) If in the opinion of the Central Government the volume of traffic so requires, the Central Government may permit any ship to which this rule applies, being a ship which is subdivided to the satisfaction of the Central Government, to carry persons in excess of the lifeboat capacity provided on board that ship in compliance with this rule:

Provided, however, that if such a ship is permitted by the Central Government to proceed to sea from a port in India on an international voyage exceeding 600 miles between the last port of call in India and the final port of destination, such ship shall carry lifeboats affording accommodation for 75 per cent. of the persons on board.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (5) where the lifeboats carried in compliance with sub-rule (3) will not accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry, either additional lifeboats shall be carried under davits or approved buoyant apparatus shall be carried so that the total number of lifeboats together with such buoyant apparatus shall be sufficient for the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(7) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 20 or more, two of such lifeboats shall be Class A motor lifeboats.

(8) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is more than 13 but less than 20, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor

lifeboat and the second shall be either a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(9) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 13 or less, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(10) Every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with a radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment, in each case complying with the requirements of rule 29.

(11) Every ship to which this rule applies which does not carry two Class A motor lifeboats fitted with a radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment complying with the requirements of rule 29, shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30:

Provided that in the case of any ship engaged on voyages of such duration that, in the opinion of the Central Government, portable radiotelegraph equipment is unnecessary, the Central Government may allow this apparatus to be dispensed with.

(12) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry in addition to any buoyant apparatus carried in compliance with sub-rule (6) buoyant apparatus sufficient to support 10 per cent. of the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(13) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least the number of lifebuoys determined in accordance with the following table namely:—

Length of ship in feet	Minimum number of lifebuoys
Under 200	8
200 and under 400	12
400 and under 600	18
600 and under 800	24
800 and over	30

At least fifty per cent. of the lifebuoys required by this rule and in any case not less than six shall be provided with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(14) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved life-jacket for each person the ship is certified to carry.

(15) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS III

7. (1) This rule applies to ships of Class III.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall, subject to the provisions of rule 43, be provided, in accordance with its length, with the number of sets of davits specified in column A of the table set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that no ship shall be required to have a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) A lifeboat of not less than 24 feet in length shall be attached to each set of davits and the lifeboats so attached shall together provide at least the capacity specified in column C in the table set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that no ship shall be required to be fitted with a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(4) Where the lifeboats carried in pursuance of sub-rule (3) do not provide sufficient accommodation for all persons on board, additional lifeboats attached

to davits shall be carried to make up the deficiency. If it is impracticable to fit such additional sets of davits, additional lifeboats, sufficient to make up the said deficiency, shall be carried under each or any of the lifeboats attached to davits, but shall not be carried under the two emergency lifeboats carried in compliance with sub-rule (7).

(5) If the lifeboats so provided in pursuance of sub-rules (3) and (4) do not provide accommodation for all persons on board, additional lifeboats under davits or approved buoyant apparatus shall be provided so that the total accommodation afforded by all the lifeboats together with the buoyant apparatus, shall be sufficient for the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(6) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry in addition to any buoyant apparatus carried in compliance with sub-rule (5), approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support 25 per cent. of the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(7) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry two boats attached to davits—one on each side of the ship—for use in an emergency. These boats shall not be more than 26 feet in length. They may be counted as lifeboats for the purposes of sub-rule (3) if they comply with the requirements of these rules applying to lifeboats, except that in ships in which the requirements of sub-rule (8) of rule 31 are met by means of appliances fitted to the sides of the lifeboats, such appliances shall not be required to be fitted to the two boats provided to meet the requirements of this rule.

(8) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 20 or more, two of such lifeboats shall be Class A motor lifeboats.

(9) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is more than 13 but less than 20 one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat and a second shall be either a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(10) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 13 or less, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(11) Every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with a radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment, in each case complying with the requirements of rule 29.

(12) Every ship to which this rule applies which does not carry two Class A motor lifeboats fitted with radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment complying with the requirements of rule 29 shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(13) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least the number of approved lifebuoys determined in accordance with the following table—

Length of ship in feet	Minimum number of lifebuoys
Under 200	8
200 and under 400	12
400 and under 600	18
600 and under 800	24
Over 800	30

At least fifty per cent. of the lifebuoys required by this rule and in any case not less than six shall be provided with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(14) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved life-jacket for each person the ship is certified to carry.

(15) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS IV

8. (1) This rule applies to ships of Class IV.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall subject to the provisions of rule 43 be provided in accordance with its length, with the number of sets of davits specified in column A of the table set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that no ships shall be required to have a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) A lifeboat of not less than 24 feet in length shall be attached to each set of davits and the lifeboats so attached shall together provide at least the capacity specified in column D in the table set out in First Schedule:

Provided that no ship shall be required to be fitted with a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(4) Where the lifeboats carried in pursuance of sub-rule (3) do not provide sufficient accommodation for all persons on board additional lifeboats attached to davits shall be carried to make up the deficiency. If it is impracticable to fit such additional sets of davits, additional lifeboats, sufficient to make up the said deficiency, shall be carried under each or any of the lifeboats attached to davits, but shall not be carried under the two emergency boats carried in compliance with sub-rule (7).

(5) If the lifeboats so provided in pursuance of sub-rule (3) and (4) do not provide accommodation for all persons on board, additional lifeboats or approved buoyant apparatus shall be provided so that the total accommodation afforded by all the lifeboats together with the buoyant apparatus shall be sufficient for the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(6) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry, in addition to any buoyant apparatus carried in compliance with sub-rule (5) approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support 10 per cent. of the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(7) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry two boats attached to davits—one on each side of the ship—for use in an emergency. These boats shall not be more than 26 feet in length. They may be counted as lifeboats for the purpose of sub-rule (3) if they comply with the requirements of these rules applying to lifeboats, except that in ships in which the requirements of sub-rule (8) of rule 31 are met by means of appliances fitted to the sides of the lifeboats, such appliances shall not be required to be fitted to the two boats provided to meet the requirements of this rule.

(8) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 20 or more, two of such lifeboats shall be Class A motor lifeboats.

(9) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is more than 13 but less than 20, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat and a second shall be either a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B lifeboat, or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(10) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 13 or less, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(11) Every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with a radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment, in each case complying with the requirements of rule 29.

(12) Every ship to which this rule applies which does not carry two Class A motor lifeboats fitted with radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment complying with the requirements of rule 29, shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(13) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least the number of approved lifebuoys determined in accordance with the following table—

Length of ship in feet	Minimum number of lifebuoys.
Under 200	8
200 and under 400	12
400 and under 600	18
600 and under 800	24
800 and over	30

At least fifty per cent of the lifebuoys required by this rule and in any case not less than six shall be provided with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(14) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved life-jacket for each person the ship is certified to carry.

(15) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS V

9. Rule 8 shall apply to ships of Class V as it applies to ships of Class IV.

SHIPS OF CLASS VI

10. (1) This rule applies to ships of Class VI.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall subject to the provisions of rule 43 be provided in accordance with its length, with the number of sets of davits specified in column A of the table set out in the First Schedule.

Provided that no ship shall be required to have a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) A lifeboat of not less than 24 feet in length shall be attached to each set of davits and the lifeboats so attached shall together provide at least the capacity specified in column D in the table set out in First Schedule:

Provided that no ship shall be required to be fitted with a number of sets of davits greater than the number of lifeboats required to accommodate the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(4) Where the lifeboats carried in pursuance of sub-rule (3) do not provide sufficient accommodation for all persons on board, additional lifeboats attached to davits shall be carried to make up the deficiency. If it is impracticable to fit such additional davits, additional lifeboats, sufficient to make up the said deficiency, shall be carried under each or any of the lifeboats attached to davits.

(5) If the boats so provided in pursuance of sub-rules (3) and (4) do not provide accommodation for all persons on board, additional lifeboats or approved buoyant apparatus shall be provided so that the total accommodation afforded by all the lifeboats together with the buoyant apparatus shall be sufficient for the total number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(6) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 20 or more, two of such lifeboats shall be Class A motor lifeboats.

(7) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is more than 13 but less than 20, one of such lifeboats shall be a Class A motor lifeboat and a second shall be either a Class A motor lifeboat, or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(8) Where the number of lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule is 13 or less, one of such lifeboat shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(9) Every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with a radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment, in each case complying with the requirement of rule 29.

(10) Every ship to which this rule applies which does not carry two Class A motor lifeboats fitted with radiotelegraph equipment, a searchlight and other electrical equipment complying with the requirements of rule 29 shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(11) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least the number of approved lifebuoys determined in accordance with the following table—

Length of ship in feet	Minimum number of lifebuoys
Under 200	8
200 and under 400	12
400 and under 600	18
600 and under 800	24
800 and over	30

At least fifty per cent of the lifebuoys required by this rule and in any case not less than four shall be provided with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(12) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person the ship is certified to carry.

(13) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS VII

11.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class VII.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one or more lifeboats or boats of sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate all persons on board. The boats required by this rule shall be so stowed that they can readily be placed in the water on either side of the ship.

(3) Every ship to which this rule applies shall, whenever it is reasonable and practicable, be fitted with a set of davits for each boat so carried.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least four lifebuoys, half of which shall be fitted with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(5) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

SHIPS OF CLASS VIII

12.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class VIII.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry on each side of the ship lifeboats not less than 24 feet in length of such aggregate capacity as will accommodate all persons on board. In the case of tankers of 3,000 tons gross tonnage or upwards, the number of such lifeboats on board shall not be less than four, two of which shall be carried aft and two amidships.

(3) The lifeboats shall be attached to davits.

(4) In every ship to which this rule applies of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards, one of the lifeboats carried in compliance with sub-rule (2) shall be a Class A motor lifeboat, or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(5) Every ship to which this rule applies, shall carry portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(6) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least eight approved lifebuoys half of which shall be fitted with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(7) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

(8) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

SHIPS OF CLASS IX

13.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class IX.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies of 100 feet or over in length shall carry on each side of the ship one or more lifeboats of sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate all persons on board. Such lifeboats shall be attached to davits.

(3) Every ship to which this rule applies of under 100 feet in length shall carry one or more lifeboats so stowed that they can be readily placed in the water on either side of the ship, and of sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate all persons on board.

(4) In every ship to which this rule applies of 1600 tons gross tonnage or upwards, one of the lifeboats carried in compliance with this rule shall be a Class A motor lifeboat or a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat.

(5) Every ship to which this rule applies of 1600 tons gross tonnage or upwards shall carry a portable radiotelegraph equipment which shall comply with the requirements of rule 30.

(6) Every ship to which this rule applies of 100 feet or over in length shall carry at least eight lifebuoys. If under 100 feet in length the ship shall carry at least four lifebuoys. At least fifty per cent of the lifebuoys carried in compliance with this rule shall be fitted with self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished in water.

(7) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

(8) Every ship to which this rule applies of 500 tons gross tonnage or upwards shall carry an approved line-throwing appliance.

(9) Every ship to which this rule applies when engaged on voyage of such duration that in the opinion of the Central Government the compliance of sub-rule (5) is unnecessary, the Central Government may allow such equipment to be dispensed with.

SHIPS OF CLASS X

14.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class X.

(2) Every ship to which this rule applies shall comply with the provisions of sub-rules (2), (3), (6) and (7) of rule 13, provided that the Central Government may, subject to such conditions, if any, as they may require, exempt any ship which proceeds to sea only for short distances wholly or partially from the operation of those provisions.

SHIPS OF CLASS XI

15.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class XI.

(2) Every ship of 145 feet in length or over to which this rule applies shall carry at least two lifeboats, one on each side of the ship, each lifeboat being attached to davits. The lifeboats on each side of the ship shall be of sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate all persons on board. At least four approved lifebuoys shall be carried.

(3) Every ship to which this rule applies of under 145 feet in length but not under 70 feet in length shall carry a lifeboat of sufficient capacity to accommodate all persons on board, so stowed that it can be readily put in the water on either side of the ship. Every such ship also carry approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support all persons on board. At least four approved lifebuoys shall be carried.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies of 70 feet in length or under and not under 40 feet in length shall carry a boat so stowed that it can be placed in the water. Every such ship shall also carry approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support all persons on board. Two approved lifebuoys shall also be carried. Every ship to which this rule applies of under 40 feet in length shall carry at least two approved lifebuoys.

(5) At least one of the lifebuoys required to be carried in compliance with sub-rule (2), (3) and (4) shall be fitted with a self-igniting light which cannot be extinguished in water.

(6) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

SHIPS OF CLASS XII

16.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class XII.

(2) Every ship of 60 tons gross tonnage or over to which this rule applies shall be provided with lifeboats or boats of sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate all persons on board. The boats required by this rule shall be so stowed that they can be readily placed in the water on either side of the ship.

(3) Every ship of less than 60 tons gross tonnage to which this rule applies shall be provided with a lifeboat or boat or approved buoyant apparatus which singly or collectively provide sufficient aggregate capacity to accommodate or support all persons on board.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least two approved lifebuoys.

(5) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

SHIPS OF CLASS XIII

17.(1) This rule applies to ships of Class XIII.

(2) Every ship of 70 feet in length and over to which this rule applies shall carry a boat or boats of sufficient capacity, to accommodate all persons on board. Such boat or boats shall be so stowed as to be capable of being readily placed in the water on either side of the ship and unless they are lifeboats complying with the specification set forth in rule 18 and the Second Schedule, the ship shall carry approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support all persons on board.

(3) Every ship of under 70 feet in length to which this rule applies shall carry approved buoyant apparatus sufficient to support all persons on board:

Provided that approved lifebuoys may be substituted for buoyant apparatus on the basis of one lifebuoy for each two persons on board.

(4) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry at least two approved lifebuoys.

(5) Every ship to which this rule applies shall carry one approved lifejacket for each person on board.

REQUIREMENTS FOR LIFEBOATS, BUOYANT APPARATUS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

18. General requirements for Lifeboats.—(1) All lifeboats carried in compliance with these rules shall be open boats constructed with rigid sides and shall be fitted with internal buoyancy appliances. All lifeboats shall comply with the provisions of the Second Schedule, and shall be of such forms and proportions that they shall have ample stability in a seaway, and sufficient freeboard when loaded with their full complement of persons and equipment.

(2) All lifeboats shall be properly constructed for the purpose for which they are intended and shall be of sufficient strength to permit their being safely lowered into the water when loaded with a full complement of persons and equipment.

(3) In all lifeboats all thwart and side seats shall be fitted as low in the boats as practicable, and bottom boards shall be fitted so that the thwarts shall not be more than 2 feet 9 inches above them.

(4) No lifeboat carried in compliance with these rules shall be less than 16 feet in length.

(5) The weight of a lifeboat when fully laden with persons (calculated at 165 lbs. per person) and equipment shall not exceed 20 tons.

19. General requirements for Motor Lifeboats.—(1) Subject to sub-rule (3), every Class A motor lifeboat carried in compliance with these rules shall comply with the following requirements, namely:—

- (a) it shall be fitted with a compression ignition engine which shall comply with the provisions of part I of the Third Schedule;
- (b) it shall be provided with fuel sufficient for twenty-four hours continuous operation;
- (c) it shall be capable of going astern;
- (d) the speed ahead shall be at least six knots in smooth water when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment.

(2) Every Class B motor lifeboat carried in compliance with these rules shall comply with the following requirements namely:—

- (a) it shall be fitted with an internal combustion engine which shall comply with the provisions of Part II of the Third Schedule;
- (b) it shall be adequately provided with fuel;
- (c) it shall be capable of going astern;
- (c) the speed ahead shall be at least four knots in smooth water when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment.

(3) A Class A motor lifeboat may be carried in place of a Class B motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat, and in that event, its fuel supply shall be required to comply only with the requirement of sub-rule 2(b).

20. Internal Buoyancy appliances.—(1) The volume of the internal buoyancy appliances of a motor lifeboat shall be at least equal to that of the buoyancy appliances which would be required under these rules if the lifeboat were not a motor lifeboat and shall be increased above that volume to the extent that such increase is necessary to compensate for the difference between (a) the weight of the motor and its accessories, and if fitted, the searchlight and the radiotelegraph equipment and their accessories and (b) the weight of the additional persons which the lifeboat could accommodate if the motor and its accessories, and if fitted, the searchlight and the radiotelegraph equipment and their accessories were removed.

The volume of the internal buoyancy appliances of a mechanically propelled lifeboat (other than a motor lifeboat) shall similarly be increased to compensate for the weight of the propelling gear.

(2) In the case of lifeboats which accommodate 100 or more persons the volume of the buoyancy appliances shall be increased beyond the volume required by sub-rule (1) to such extent as will ensure the seaworthiness of the lifeboat.

21. General requirements for a Mechanically Propelled Lifeboat.—Every mechanically propelled lifeboat carried in compliance with these rules shall comply with the provisions of the Fourth Schedule.

22. Carrying capacity of Lifeboats.—(1) Subject to the provision of sub-rule (2), the number of persons which a lifeboat shall be deemed fit to carry shall be equal to the greatest whole number obtained by dividing by ten the capacity of the boat in cubic feet, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule.

(2) The number of persons which a lifeboat is deemed fit to carry shall not exceed the number of adult persons wearing lifejackets for which there is proper seating accommodation arranged in such a way that the persons when seated do not interfere in any way with the use of the oars.

23. Buoyant Apparatus.—(1) Buoyant apparatus shall comply with the provisions of the Eighth Schedule. All buoyant apparatus carried in compliance with these Rules shall be of such construction that it retains its shape and properties when exposed to the weather on board ship and when in the water. It shall be constructed so as not to require adjustment prior to use.

(2) Buoyant apparatus shall be deemed fit to carry a number of persons:—

- (a) ascertained by dividing by 32 the number of ponds of iron which the apparatus is capable of supporting from its grab lines in fresh water, or
- (b) equal to the extent of the perimeter of the apparatus in feet whichever number shall be the less.

24. Marking of Lifeboat and Buoyant Apparatus.—(1) The dimensions of a lifeboat and the number of persons which it is fit to carry shall be clearly marked on it in permanent characters. The name of the ship to which the lifeboat belongs shall be painted on the bows.

(2) The number of persons which buoyant apparatus is fit to support shall be clearly marked on the apparatus in permanent characters.

25. Equipment of Lifeboats.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the equipment of every lifeboat or boat carried in compliance with these rules on ships of Class I to XII inclusive shall be as follows:—

- (a) a single banked complement of oars, two spare oars, and a steering oar; one set and a half of crutches, attached to the lifeboat by lanyard or chain; a boat hook;

- (b) two plugs for each plug hole (except when proper automatic valves are fitted) attached to the lifeboat by lanyards or chains; a baler, and two buckets;
 - (c) a rudder attached to the lifeboat and a tiller;
 - (d) a life line becketed round the outside of the lifeboat;
 - (e) a locker suitable for stowage of small items of equipment;
 - (f) two hatchets, one at each end of the lifeboat;
 - (g) a lamp, with oil sufficient for 12 hours;
 - (h) a watertight box containing two boxes of matches not readily extinguished by wind;
 - (i) a mast or masts, with galvanised wire stays together with orange-coloured sails which shall be marked for identification purposes with the first and last letter of the name of the ship to which the lifeboat belongs;
 - (j) a compass in binnacle complying with the provisions of Part I of the Fifth Schedule;
 - (k) a sea anchor complying with the provisions of Part II of the Sixth Schedule;
 - (l) two painters of sufficient length and size. One shall be secured to the forward end of the lifeboat with strop and toggle so that it can be released and the other shall be firmly secured to the stern of the lifeboat and be ready for use;
 - (m) a vessel containing one gallon of vegetable, fish or animal oil. A means shall be provided to enable the oil to be easily distributed on the water, and shall be so arranged that it can be attached to the sea anchor;
 - (n) two parachute signals complying with the provisions of Part V of the Fifth Schedule, and six hand flares capable of giving a bright red light;
 - (o) two buoyant smoke signals capable of giving off orange-coloured smoke;
 - (p) means to enable persons to cling to the lifeboat, if upturned, in the form of bilge keels or keel rails, together with grab lines secured from gunwale to gunwale under the keel;
 - (q) a first aid outfit complying with the provisions of Part III of the Fifth Schedule;
 - (r) an electric torch suitable for Morse-signalling, together with two spare batteries and two spare bulbs;
 - (s) a daylight-signalling mirror;
 - (t) a jack-knife fitted with a tin opener to be kept attached to the lifeboat with a lanyard;
 - (u) two light buoyant heaving lines; and
 - (v) a manual pump complying with the provisions of Part IV of the Fifth Schedule to these Rules.
- (2) In ships of Classes VI and X as also ships of Class XII when engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon, the boats shall not be required to carry the equipment specified in clause (i) to sub-rule (1).
- (3) The Central Government may exempt ships of Classes X and XI as also ships of Classes VII and XII when engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon, from the requirement to carry the equipment specified in clauses (e), (f), (j), (m), (n), (o) and (s) of sub-rule (1).
- (4) In ships of Class XI, the lifeboats shall not be required to carry the equipment specified in clauses (i) and (s) of sub-rule (1).
- (5) The equipment of every lifeboat or boat carried in ships of Class XIII shall be as follows:—
- (a) four oars with crutches;
 - (b) a boat hook;

- (c) two plugs for each plug hole;
- (d) a rudder attached to the boat and a tiller;
- (e) a life line backed round the outside of the lifeboat or boat;
- (f) a painter of sufficient length and size;
- (g) a bucket;
- (h) a baler;
- (i) a sea anchor complying with the provisions of Part II of the Fifth Schedule;
- (j) six hand flares capable of giving a bright red light;
- (k) an electric torch suitable for Morse signalling, together with two spare batteries and two spare bulbs.

(6) No motor lifeboat or mechanically propelled lifeboat shall be required to carry a mast or sails or more than half the complement of oars. Every such lifeboat shall carry two boat hooks.

(7) Every motor lifeboat shall carry two portable fire extinguishers capable of discharging groth, or other substance suitable for quenching oil fires, a receptacle containing a sufficient quantity of sand and a scoop for distributing the sand.

26. Lifeboats fit to carry more than 60 persons.—No lifeboat shall be deemed fit to carry more than 60 persons unless:—

- (a) it is a motor lifeboat or a mechanically propelled lifeboat; and
- (b) it is fitted with means to enable persons in the water to climb into the lifeboat.

27. Security of Lifeboat Equipment.—All items of lifeboat equipment not kept in the lifeboat locker, with the exception of the boat hook which shall be kept free for fending off purposes, shall be lightly lashed within the lifeboat. The lashing shall be carried out in such a manner as to ensure the security of the equipment and so as not to interfere with the lifting hooks or to prevent ready loading of, or to impede ready entry into, the lifeboat.

28. Rations.—(1) Every lifeboat or other boat carried in compliance with these rules, shall be provided with at least the rations specified in the following scale for each person it is fit to carry.

- (a) 3 quarts of fresh water, the quantity to be increased as far as possible;
- (b) 16 ounces of biscuits;
- (c) 16 ounces of barley sugar;
- (d) 16 ounces of sweetened condensed milk of first quality:

Provided, however, that the rations specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of this sub-rule shall not be required to be carried in a ship of Classes VI, X, XI and XIII as also in the case of ships of Classes VII and XII so long as they are engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon:

Provided further that the rations specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of this sub-rule shall not be required to be carried in a ship of Class IX engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place in the Island of Ceylon in the course of which they do not go more than 20 miles from the nearest land. Such ships shall not be required to carry the above mentioned rations merely by reason of the fact that they cross during their voyage the Gulf of Kutch, Cambay or Manaar.

(2) The water shall be kept in the lifeboat in suitable containers and there shall be provided at least one dipper, which shall be attached to the container by a lanyard, and three rust proof drinking vessels (one graduate in $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 and 2 ounces). The water shall be frequently changed so as to ensure that it is always clean and fit for drinking.

(3) All the food specified shall be packed in suitable watertight containers, marked to indicate the contents and shall be stowed in watertight tanks.

29. Radiotelegraph and other Electrical Equipment in Motor Lifeboats.—(1) The radiotelegraph equipment to be carried in a Class A motor lifeboat in compliance with sub-rule (10) of rule 5, sub-rule (10) of rule 6, sub-rule (11) of rule 7, sub-rule (11) of rule 8, sub-rule (11) of rule 9 or sub-rule (9) of rule 10 in addition to complying with such of the requirements of the Indian Merchant

Shipping (Radio) Rules, 1956 as apply thereto shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) the radiotelegraph equipment shall be installed in a cabin large enough to accommodate both the apparatus and the person using it;
- (b) the arrangements shall be such that the efficient operation of the transmitter and receiver shall not be interfered with by the motor lifeboat engine, whether a battery is on charge or not;
- (c) the radiotelegraph battery shall not be used to supply power to any engine starting motor or ignition system.

(2) The motor lifeboat engine shall be fitted with a dynamo capable of recharging all batteries in the lifeboat.

(3) The motor lifeboat shall be provided with a searchlight which shall include a lamp of at least 80 watts, an efficient reflector and a source of power which will give effective illumination of a light coloured object having a width of about 60 feet at a distance of 200 yards for a total period of six hours. The searchlight shall be capable of working for at least three hours continuously.

30. Portable Radiotelegraph Equipment.—The portable radiotelegraph equipment required to be carried by sub-rule (11) of rule 5, sub-rule (11) of rule 6, sub-rule (12) of rule 7, sub-rule (12) of rule 8, sub-rule (12) of rule 9, sub-rule (10) of rule 10, sub-rule (5) of rule 12 or sub-rule (5) of rule 13 shall comply with such of the requirements of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Radio) Rules, 1956, as apply thereto, and shall be kept in the chartroom of the ship or other suitable place, ready to be moved into a lifeboat in case of emergency.

31. Stowage and Handling of Lifeboats and Buoyant Apparatus.—(1) All lifeboats attached to davits and all lifeboats stowed under lifeboats attached to davits shall be stowed in such a way that:—

- (a) they can be launched in the shortest possible time;
- (b) they will not impede in any way the rapid handling of any other lifeboats or of any buoyant apparatus, or the marshalling of the persons on board at the launching stations, or their embarkation; and
- (c) even under conditions of list and trim unfavourable for the handling of the lifeboats, as large a number of persons as possible can be embarked in them.

(2) In passenger steamers not more than one lifeboat shall be served by a single set of davits, provided that in any ships in which this arrangement is impracticable, the lifeboats may, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1), be stowed one above the other, or, if the Central Government permits in the case of any ship and subject to such conditions as they may impose, they may be fitted one within another.

(3) If in a passenger steamer a lifeboat is stowed underneath another lifeboat, there shall be provided removable supports or other appliances to secure that the weight of the upper lifeboat is not unduly supported by the lifeboat underneath it.

(4) Lifeboats may only be stowed on more than one deck on condition that proper measures are taken to prevent lifeboats on a lower deck being fouled by those stowed on a deck above.

(5) Lifeboats shall be stowed in such positions as to ensure safe launching. They shall not be placed in the bows of a ship.

(6) (a) Davits shall comply with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule and shall be suitably placed.

(b) In ships over 150 feet in length of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, X and XI, the davits shall be of the following types:—

- (i) jutting or gravity type for operating lifeboats weighing not more than four tons in their turning out condition;
- (ii) gravity type for operating lifeboats weighing more than four tons in their turning out condition.

(c) In all ships of 150 feet in length and under, if radial type davits are provided they shall be fitted with means to prevent them from being jerked from their sockets.

(7) In ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, X and XI, the davits, falls, blocks and all other gear shall be of such strength that the lifeboats can be safely lowered when fully loaded with persons and equipment, with the ship listed to 15 degrees either way.

(8) In ships in which the boat deck is more than 15 feet above, the load line indicating the deepest submersion of the ship permitted under the Indian Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Rules, 1934, arrangements shall be made to facilitate launching the lifeboats against an adverse list.

(9) (a) In ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII and IX, the lifeboats shall be served by wire rope falls and winches, provided that the Central Government may allow other types of falls to be fitted to any emergency boat carried in compliance with sub-rule (4) of rule 5, sub-rule (4) of rule 6, sub-rule (7) of rule 7, sub-rule (7) of rule 8 and sub-rule (7) of rule 9, and in ships where, having regard to the height of the boat deck above the lightest set going draught or to other circumstances, it is satisfied that such other falls are adequate.

(b) In ships of Class X, wire rope falls, together with winches, shall be fitted for operating lifeboats weighing more than four tons in fully loaded condition.

(10) Two life lines shall be fitted to the davit spans of all lifeboats and the falls and the life lines shall be long enough to reach the water with the ship at her lightest sea going draught and listed to 15 degrees either way. Lower fall blocks shall be fitted with a suitable ring or long link for attaching to the sling hooks unless disengaging gear complying with the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to these Rules is fitted.

(11) Lifeboats attached to davits shall have their falls ready for service, and means shall be provided for speedily detaching the boats from the falls. The points of attachment of the lifeboats to the falls shall be so situated as to ensure that the lifeboats can be easily swung clear of the davits.

(12) Where more than one lifeboat is served by the same set of davits, separate falls shall be provided to serve each lifeboat, unless the falls are of wire rope. The appliances used shall be such as to ensure lowering the boats rapidly in turn. Where power appliances are fitted for the recovery of the falls, efficient hand gear shall also be provided.

32. Life Jackets.—(1) Every lifejacket carried in compliance with these rules shall be capable of being fitted on the body and shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Tenth Schedule to these Rules.

(2) Every lifejacket shall be reversible, so that if it is worn back-to-front or inside out, it will satisfy the requirements of clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-rule (3).

(3) The distribution of buoyancy in a lifejacket shall be such as to ensure that when worn by a person in the water, it will comply with the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) when the wearer is inert the position of the body shall be as near the vertical as possible;
- (b) where the wearer is inert his head shall be kept clear of the water; and
- (c) the head shall be so supported that if the wearer becomes unconscious it cannot fall forward and the face become submerged.

(4) Unless lifejackets carried in compliance with this rule can be adapted for use by children, lifejackets suitable for children shall be provided in sufficient number to meet the requirements of each voyage.

(5) The buoyancy of lifejackets shall not depend on air compartments.

33. Life Buoys.—(1) Every lifebuoy carried in compliance with these rules shall be constructed of cork, evenly formed and securely plugged, or other equally efficient buoyant material, and shall be capable of floating in fresh water for at least 24 hours with 32 lb. of iron suspended from it.

(2) Lifebuoys shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Ninth Schedule to these rules.

(3) Lifebuoys shall not be filled with rushes, cork shavings, granulated cork or any other loose granulated material, and their buoyancy shall not depend upon air compartments requiring inflation.

34. Lifebuoy Lights and Lines.—(1) In every ship to which these rules apply, one approved lifebuoy on each side of the ship shall be fitted with a line at least 15 fathoms in length.

(2) In tankers the self-igniting lights shall be electrically operated.

35. Stowage of Lifebuoy and Lifejackets.—(1) Lifebuoys and lifejackets shall be so stowed so as to be readily accessible to all persons on board. The position of lifejackets shall be clearly and permanently indicated.

(2) Lifebuoys shall always be capable of being rapidly cast loose.

36. Line-Throwing Appliances.—(1) (a) In ships of 75 feet or over in length, a line-throwing appliance, if required by these rules, shall consist of an apparatus conforming with the provisions of sub-rule (2), (3) and (4), and be capable of throwing a line $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference a minimum distance of 250 yards in calm weather.

(b) In ships of under 75 feet in length, a line-throwing appliance, if required by these rules, shall consist of an apparatus conforming with the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) and (4), and be capable of throwing a line $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference, a minimum distance of 200 yards in calm weather.

(2) The apparatus shall include 4 rockets and 4 lines, each line being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference and of suitable length, and having a breaking strain of not less than 250 pounds.

(3) All line-throwing appliances shall be capable of throwing the line in such a manner that the lateral deflection of the line on either side of the direction of firing does not exceed 10 per cent of the length of flight of the rocket.

(4) The lines and the rockets, with means of igniting them, shall be kept in a watertight case.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

37. Embarkation in the Lifeboats.—(1) In every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, and X, one ladder shall be carried at each set of davits. The ladders shall be of sufficient length to reach the water line with the ship at her lightest sea-going draught and listed to 15 degrees either way.

(2) In every ship arrangements shall be made for warning the passengers and crew when the ship is about to be abandoned.

(3) Every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX and X shall be provided with means situated outside the engine room whereby any discharge of water into the lifeboats can be prevented.

38. Electrically Operated Signals.—Every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV and V shall be provided throughout the ship with electrically operated signals controlled from the bridge of summoning passengers to muster stations.

39. (1) In every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV, V and VI an electric lighting system shall be provided throughout the ship and in particular upon the decks on which the lifeboats are stowed. Provision shall also be made in every such ship for the electric lighting of the launching gear and of the lifeboats in process of and immediately after being launched. The lighting shall be operated from the ship's main generating plant and so arranged that power may be supplied from an emergency source of power.

(2) In every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV, V and VI the exit from every main compartment occupied by passengers or crew shall be continuously lighted by an emergency electric lamp, operated from the ship's main generating plant and so arranged that power may be supplied from an emergency source of power.

(3) In every ship of Classes VIII, IX, X and XI means shall be provided for the electric lighting of the launching gear and lifeboats during the process of launching.

40. Certificated Lifeboatmen.—(1) The crew of every ship Classes I, II, III, IV, V and VI shall include, for each lifeboat carried in compliance with these rules, a number of certificated lifeboatmen not less than that specified in the following table—

Prescribed complement of lifeboat Minimum Number of Certificated Lifeboatmen.

Less than 40 person	..	2
From 41 to 61 persons	..	3
From 62 to 85 persons	..	4
More than 85 persons	..	5

(2) An applicant for the lifeboatmen's certificate shall be at least 18 years of age and shall submit himself for examination at such time and place as may be directed by the Central Government who, on being satisfied that he has had sufficient service at sea and has been trained in all the operations connected with launching lifeboats and the use of oars, that he is acquainted with the practical handling of the boats themselves, and further, that he is capable of understanding and answering the orders relative to lifeboat service, may issue a certificate to him.

(3) For the purpose of this rule,

"certificated lifeboatmen" means any member of the crew who holds a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Central Government in accordance with the conditions laid down in sub-rule (2) of this rule.

"prescribed complement" means the number of persons which a boat is fit to carry under these rules.

41. Manning of Lifeboats.—(1) In every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV and V, a deck officer or a certificated lifeboatman shall be placed in charge of each lifeboat and a second in command shall also be nominated. In every ship of Classes VI, VIII and IX, if it is possible to do so, a deck officer shall be placed in charge of each boat. The person in charge shall have a list of the lifeboat's crew, and shall see that the men placed under his orders are acquainted with their several duties.

(2) In ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII, a man capable of working the radiotelegraph and searchlight equipment shall be assigned to each lifeboat carrying such equipment.

(3) In ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII, a man capable of working the motor shall be assigned to each motor lifeboat.

42. Ship's Distress Docket Signals.—(1) Every ship of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII and every ship of 50 feet in length and over of Classes IX, X and XI shall be provided with not less than 12 parachute distress rocket signals which shall comply with the provision of the Eleventh Schedule.

(2) Every ship of less than 50 feet in length of Classes IX, X and XI and every ship of Class XIII shall be provided with not less than 12 pyrotechnic distress signals which shall be either parachute signals of a type which complies with the provisions of the Eleventh Schedule or red hand flares capable of emitting five red stars into the air to a height of not less than 150 feet.

(3) All pyrotechnic distress signals shall be packed in a water-tight container and shall be clearly and indelibly labelled to indicate their purpose.

43. Equivalents and Exemptions.—(1) Where these rules require that a particular fitting, appliance or apparatus, or type thereof, shall be fitted or carried in a ship or that any particular provision shall be made, the Central Government may allow any other fitting, appliance or apparatus or type thereof, to be fitted or carried, or any other provision to be made in that ship if it is satisfied by trial thereof that such other fitting, appliance or apparatus, or type thereof, or provision, is at least as effective as that required by these rules.

(2) If it appear to the Central Government, on the application of the owner of any ship, that it is not practicable or reasonable to fit in that ship the number of sets of davits required by these rules, it may allow one or more sets of davits to be dispensed with in that ship subject to such conditions, if any, as it may think fit:

Provided that, in the case of a ship of Classes I, II, III, IV and V, the number of sets of davits fitted shall in no case be less than the minimum number determined by Column B of the table in the First Schedule to these rules.

(3) The Central Government may exempt any ship not normally engaged on international voyages but which, in exceptional circumstances, is required to undertake a single international voyage from any of the requirements of these rules, provided that it complies with safety requirements which, in the opinion of the Central Government, are adequate for the Voyage which is to be undertaken by the ship.

(4) If it is impracticable for a ship to carry a lifeboat of the minimum length prescribed by these rules, the Central Government may allow a smaller boat to be carried by that ship.

(5) The Central Government may, on such conditions as they think fit, exempt any ship constructed before the coming into operation of these rules, from any of the requirements of these rules if it is satisfied that compliance with that requirement is either impracticable or unreasonable in the case of that ship.

44. (1) Every memorandum issued under sub-section (3) of section 245-F shall be in the form set out in the Twelfth Schedule.

(2) When such a memorandum has been obtained by the owner or master of a ship, the number of persons stated in the memorandum shall, for the purposes of these rules, be treated as the number of persons which the ship is certified to carry.

(3) Every such memorandum shall be returned at the end of the voyage to which it relates to the officer from whom it was obtained.

45. **Penalty.**—Whoever does any act in contravention of any provisions of these rules, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and if the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 20/- for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See rules 5 to 10)

TABLE

(Showing the minimum sets of davits and minimum total cubic capacity of Lifeboats, Classes I to VI).

Registered length of the ship in feet.		(A) No. of sets of davits	(B) Minimum number of sets of davits	Minimum capacity of life-boats in C.ft.	
				(C) For international voyages	(D) For short international voyages
100	and under	120	2	784	400
120	"	140	2	975	650
140	"	160	2	1200	900
160	"	175	3	1500	1150
175	"	190	3	1910	1350
190	"	205	4	2200	1550
205	"	220	4	2660	1750
220	"	230	5	3120	1850
230	"	245	5	3650	2150
245	"	255	6	4080	2400
255	"	270	6	4510	2700
270	"	285	7	4950	3000
285	"	300	7	5540	3300
300	"	315	8	6040	3600
315	"	330	8	6630	3900
330	"	350	9	7200	4300
350	"	370	9	7700	4750
370	"	390	10	8520	5150
390	"	410	10	9360	5550
410	"	435	12	10450	6050
435	"	460	12	11540	6550
460	"	490	14	12740	7150
490	"	520	14	13850	7800
520	"	550	16	14980	8400
550	to	580	16	16280	
580	"	610	18	17520	
610	"	640	18	18960	
640	"	670	20	20280	
670	"	700	20	21640	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See rules 18, 20 and 22)

Construction and Capacity of Lifeboats

(1) Every boat shall have a mean sheer at least equal to four per cent. of its length.

(2) The air cases of every boat shall be so placed as to secure stability when fully laden under adverse weather conditions.

(3) Internal buoyancy appliances shall be constructed of copper or yellow metal of not less than 18 ozs. to the superficial foot.

(4) The buoyancy of a wooden boat shall be provided by watertight air cases, the total volume of which shall be at least equal to one-tenth of the cubic capacity of the boat.

(5) The buoyancy of a metal boat shall not be less than that required for a wooden boat of the same cubic capacity, and the volume of watertight air cases shall be increased accordingly.

(6) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (9) of this Schedule, the cubic capacity of a lifeboat for the purposes of these rules shall be measured in cubic feet and shall be determined by Stirling's (Simpson's) Rule, that is to say, by the following formula:—

$$\text{Cubic Capacity} = \frac{L}{12} (4A + 2B + 4C) \text{ where } L \text{ denotes the length of}$$

the boat in feet from the inside of the planking or plating at the stem to the corresponding point at the stern post; in the case of a boat with a square stern the length is measured to the inside of the transom.

A, B, C denote respectively the areas of the cross-sections at the quarter length forward, amidships, and the quarter length aft, which correspond to the three points obtained by dividing L into four equal parts (the areas corresponding to the two ends of the boat shall be considered negligible).

The areas A, B, and C shall be deemed to be given in square feet by the successive application of the following formula to each of the three cross-sections.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\lambda}{12} (a + 4b + 2c + 2d + e)$$

where h denotes the depth measured in feet inside the planking or plating from the keel to the level of the gunwale, or, in certain cases, to a lower level, as determined hereafter; a, b, c, d, e denotes the horizontal breadths of the boat measured in feet inside the planking or plating at the upper and lower points of the depth and at the three points obtained by dividing h into four equal parts (a and e being the breadths at the extreme points, and c at the middle point of h). The capacity of a square sterned boat shall be calculated as if the boat had a pointed stern.

(7) If the sheer of the gunwale, measured at the two points situated at a quarter of the length of the boat from the ends, exceeds 1 per cent of the length of the boat, the depth employed in calculating the area of the cross-section A or C shall be deemed to be the depth amidships plus 1 per cent of the length of the boat.

(8) If the depth of the boat amidships exceeds 45 per cent of the breadth the depth employed in calculating the area of the amidship cross-section B shall be deemed to be equal to 45 per cent of the breadth and the depth employed in calculating the areas of the quarter length sections A and C is obtained by increasing this last figure by an amount equal to 1 per cent of the length of the boat, provided that in no case shall the depths employed in the calculation exceed the actual depths at these points.

(9) Unless the owner of the boat requires the cubic capacity to be determined by exact measurement the cubic capacity may be assumed to be the product of the length, the breadth and the depth multiplied by 0.6 if this formula does not give a greater capacity than that obtained by the formula set out in paragraph

(6) of this Schedule. The dimensions shall be measured in the following manner:

Length:—From the intersection of the outside of the planking with the stem to the corresponding point at the stern post, or in the case of a square sterned boat, to the after side of the transom.

Breadth:—from the outside of the planking at the point where the breadth of the boat is greatest.

Depth:—Amidships inside the planking from the keel to the level of the gunwale, but the depth used in calculating the cubic capacity may not in any case exceed 45 per cent of the breadth.

(10) The cubic capacity of a motor boat shall be obtained from the gross capacity by deducting a volume equal to that occupied by the motor and its accessories, and, when carried, the radiotelegraph equipment and searchlight with their accessories.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See rule 19 (1)]

Machinery of Motor Lifeboats

PART I.—Class A motor lifeboats

(1) The engine shall be capable of being started readily in cold weather and of running reliably in such weather.

(2) The engine shall operate properly under conditions of at least 10° list and 10° trim. Circulating water pumps shall be self-priming.

(3) The engine and its accessories, including the fuel tank, pipes and fittings, shall be adequately protected to ensure reliable operation under conditions likely to arise at sea during heavy weather.

(4) In a wooden lifeboat a metal tray shall be fitted under the engine.

(5) The fuel tank shall be substantially constructed. No part of the fuel tank or its fittings shall depend on soft solder for tightness. If made of steel the fuel tank shall be galvanised externally. The fuel tank and its connections shall be capable of withstanding hydraulic pressure corresponding to a head of at least 15 feet. The fuel tank shall be securely fixed in position and be fitted with suitable filling and relief arrangements. A metal tray shall be fitted under the fuel tank.

(6) The engine shall be covered in and the casing shall be of steel or shall be fireproofed.

(7) The engine and fuel tank spaces shall be efficiently ventilated.

(8) The shafting and other moving parts shall be fenced where necessary to protect the persons in the boat from injury.

[See rule 19 (2)]

PART II.—Class B motor lifeboats

(1) The engine shall be capable of being started readily in cold weather and of running reliably in such weather.

(2) The engine shall operate properly under conditions of at least 10° list and 10° trim. Circulating water pumps shall be self-priming.

(3) The engine and its accessories, including the fuel tank, pipes and fittings, shall be protected to ensure reliable operation under conditions likely to arise at sea during heavy weather.

(4) In a wooden lifeboat a metal tray shall be fitted under the engine.

(5) The magneto, carburettor and air inlet of any electric ignition engine installed in the lifeboat shall be placed as high as possible. If an electric ignition engine is not fitted in a watertight casing, provision shall be made to protect the magneto, sparking plugs and other electric ignition fittings from the sea.

(6) The fuel tank shall be substantially constructed of suitable material. No part of the fuel tank or its fittings shall depend on soft solder for tightness. If made of steel the fuel tank shall be galvanised externally. The fuel tank and its connections shall be tested by hydraulic pressure corresponding to a head of at least 15 feet. The fuel tank shall be securely fixed in position and be furnished with suitable filling and relief arrangements. A metal tray shall be fitted under the fuel tank.

(7) The engine shall be covered in and the casing shall be of steel or be fireproofed.

(8) The engine and fuel tank spaces shall be efficiently ventilated.

(9) The shafting and other moving parts shall be fenced where necessary to protect the persons in the boat from injury.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See rule 21)

Mechanically Propelled Lifeboats other than Motor Lifeboats

(1) The propelling gear shall be so arranged that it can be rapidly and easily made ready for service and will not interfere with the rapid embarkation of persons in the lifeboat.

(2) If the propelling gear is manually operated it shall be capable of being operated by persons untrained in its use and shall be capable of being operated when the lifeboat is flooded.

(3) The propelling gear shall not require adjustment to enable it to be worked by persons of different stature. It shall be effective in propelling the lifeboat partially or fully loaded.

(4) The propelling gear shall be substantially constructed and fitted to the lifeboat in an efficient manner.

(5) The propelling gear shall be of sufficient power to enable the lifeboat to be propelled at a speed when going ahead of 3.5 knots in smooth water over a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

(6) The propelling gear shall be capable of propelling the lifeboat ahead and astern.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See rule 25(1) (j)]

*Lifeboat Equipment***PART I—Life-boat compasses**

(1) The compass shall be of the liquid type. The liquid used shall be a mixture of industrial methylated spirit and water, specific gravity 0.93 at 60°F. It shall be clear, free from sediment, cloudiness and dirt defects. The compass shall function efficiently over a temperature range—10° F. to + 120° F.

(2) The magnet shall have ample directive force. In the United Kingdom a period of 18 to 22 seconds after a deflection of 40° at a temperature of about 60°F. will be deemed to comply with this requirement. For the purposes of this paragraph a "period" is the time taken by a complete oscillation of the card after a deflection of 40° a swing past the position of rest, and back again to the completion of its swing on the side to which it was originally deflected.

(3) Over a range of—10° F. to + 120° F. the card system when immersed in the compass liquid shall rest on the pivot with a weight between 4 and 10 grammes.

(4) The card shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter and shall have a clearance from the bowl of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It shall be marked to half points, the eight principal points being distinctively marked. The card shall be luminised.

(5) The centre shall be of sapphire or equally hard jewel, and shall be removable from the float.

(6) The pivot shall be of iridium or equally suitable hard material.

(7) The arrangements made to allow for the expansion and contraction of the liquid shall enable the compass to withstand a temperature range of—10° F. to + 120° F. without leakage, formation of bubbles or other defects.

(8) The bowl shall be adequately weighted and properly poised in the gimbals which shall give a fore and aft. and thwartship action. The gimballing shall be in the same horizontal plane as the point of suspension of the card and the outer gimbal pins shall be placed fore and aft. The bowl shall be placed in a binnacle or box of non-magnetic material and the lubber line or points shall be luminised. The card system shall remain free when the bowl is tilted by 10°.

(9) The direction of the lubber line or point from the centre of the card shall lie in the same vertical plane as the outer gimbal axis or other fore and aft. datum line. The cumulative effect of card, pivot, directional and other similar errors, and of inaccurate positioning of the lubber's point, shall be such that in the undisturbed earth's field the direction as read on the card against the lubber's point shall not differ by more than 3° from the magnetic direction of the outer gimbal axis or other fore and aft. datum line for any direction of the latter.

(10) The minimum thickness of the metal used in the construction of the compass shall be as follows:—

Compass Bowl	21 S.W.G.
Binnacle	24 S.W.G.
Lamp	24 S.W.G.

The compass bowl shall be efficiently stiffened to take gimbal pins. The binnacle shell shall be swaged or spun into the base ring and soldered all round.

The gimbal ring shall be of naval brass or other rigid non-magnetic metal 5/8 inch by 1/8 inch. Gimbal pins shall be of naval brass or other hard non-magnetic material of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter; both they and the bearings in which they engage shall be perfectly smooth.

(11) The paint inside the bowl shall show no sign of blistering.

(12) The materials and workmanship shall be good throughout and the compass shall be such as will remain efficient under sea-going conditions.

(13) The bowl of the compass shall be engraved or stamped with the maker's name or other identification work.

PART II—Lifeboat sea anchors

[See rule 25(1) (k), and (8)]

(1) Every lifeboat sea anchor shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) It shall be constructed of No. 1 best flax canvas, or other suitable material.
- (b) The canvas part shall be strongly sewn together and be roped at the seams with $1\frac{3}{4}$ " bolt rope; the ropes then being formed into a bridle with a thimble seized in the connecting end, and the ropes extended and seized into a parcelled loop to form the attachment for the tripping line.
- (c) A hawser shall be attached to the sea anchor by means of a shackle of suitable size to take the thimble.
- (d) The length of the hawser shall be three times the life-boat's length.
- (e) A tripping line two fathoms longer than the hawser shall be provided.

(2) A circular sea anchor shall be fitted at the mouth with a galvanized iron hoop. Any other type of sea anchor shall be fitted with galvanised iron spreaders across the mouth and with an ash spreader at the upper edge.

(3) The size of lifeboat sea anchors shall be as follows:—

- (a) For lifeboats not over 22 feet in length—Circular sea anchors—Mouth 24" diameter. Non-circular folding sea anchors—Mouth $21\frac{1}{3}$ " each side.

Length of canvas bag—3' 6".

Hawser— $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference.

Tripping line— $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in circumference.

- (b) For lifeboats over 22 feet in length, but not over 30 in. length—Circular sea anchors—Mouth 27" diameter.

Non-circular folding sea anchors—Mouth 24" each side.

Length of canvas bag—4'.

Hawser—3" in circumference.

Tripping line—2" in circumference.

- (c) For lifeboats over 30 feet in length—

Non-circular folding sea anchors—Mouth 30" upper edge, 27" lower edge, 27" each side. Area of mouth 770 sq. inches.

Length of canvas bag—4' 6".

Hawser—3" in circumference.

Tripping line—2" in circumference.

PART III—Lifeboat first aid outfits

[See rule (1) (q)]

(1) The contents of every lifeboat first aid outfit shall comply with the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia, where such standards are applicable, and shall include the following:—

(a) Collapse Revivers (6 capsules)	1 Tin.
(b) Codeine Compound tablets (Tab. Codeine Co. N. W. F.)	25 tablets.
(c) Six tubular Ampoules of "Omnopon" each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. "Omnopon" equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. arhydrous morphine	1 Tin.
(d) First Field Dressings or Standard Dressings No. 14.	2
(e) Shell Dressings or Standard Dressings No. 15	2
(f) Elastic Adhesive Dressings $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$, packets of three	2 Packets.
(g) Bandage, Triangular, illustrated, $38''$ sides $\times 54''$ base, compressed	5
(h) Gauze, white, absorbent, compressed $36'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ yards	3
(i) Roller Bandage, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4$ yards compressed	4
(j) Bandage, Calico, unbleached, 6"	1 \times 6 yards.
(k) Cotton wool, compressed, 4 oz. packet	1
(l) Safety Pins of rustless stainless metal	6
(m) Paraffin Jelly, 1 oz. tubes	1 Tube.
(n) Scissors, $7\frac{1}{2}''$, 1 sharp, 1 blunt point, or blunt pointed, or rustless stainless metal	1
(o) Energy Tablets, 10 mg.	60 Tablets.
(p) Silica Gel	1 Capsule.
(q) Ampoule-Syringes containing Total Opium alkaloids	1 Box.
(r) Instructions printed on linen	

(2) The container for the first aid outfit shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) It shall be made of a metal of a strength which will withstand hard wear under conditions met with at sea.
- (b) A handle shall be fitted to the lid.
- (c) It shall be hermetically sealed and damp-proof. It shall also be sealed with a piece of wire soldered to the lid and the body of the container to indicate that the contents are intact.
- (d) It shall be packed in a room from which atmospheric moisture has been removed as far as possible.
- (e) It shall be well tinned and lacquered.
- (f) An itemised list of the contents shall be given on the outside of the container.

PART IV—Lifeboat manual pumps

[See rule 25(1) (v)]

Lifeboat manual pumps shall comply with the following requirements:—

(1) The capacity when operated at not more than 60 double strokes per minute, at 4 feet suction head, shall be not less than (a) 5 gallons per minute in lifeboats of under 24 feet in length and (b) 7 gallons per minute in lifeboats of 24 feet in length and over.

(2) In its normal dry state (excluding internal grease or other assistance) the pump shall be readily self priming when operated on a suction head of not less than four feet.

(3) All parts of the pump shall be of non-corrodible material unaffected by sea water.

(4) The interior of the pump, including valves, shall be readily accessible for emergency cleaning, and the cover for access shall be capable of being easily removed without the use of a spanner or other special tool.

(5) The pump branches shall be suitable for use with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches bore rubber hose connections. The metal part of the operating handle shall be suitably sheathed by material other than wood so as to protect the hands of the operator when the pump is used in extreme cold. The spindle gland shall be of the spring loaded seal ring type.

PART V—Lifeboat Parachute Distress Rocket Signals

[See rule 25(1) (n)]

(1) A lifeboat parachute distress rocket signal shall consist of a single bright red star which is projected to the required height by means of a rocket, and which burns while falling, its rate of fall being controlled by means of a small parachute to 15 feet per second. It is to be fitted with a self-contained means of ignition, so designed as to operate from the hand-held position without external aid, and such as to enable the rocket to be discharged from a lifeboat without harm to the occupants.

(2) When the rocket is fired approximately vertically, the star parachute shall be ejected at or before the top of the trajectory, at a minimum height of 600 feet. The rocket shall also be capable of functioning when fired at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal.

(3) The star shall burn with a minimum luminosity of 10,000 candle power for not less than 30 seconds. It shall burn out at a height of not less than 150 feet from the sea level.

(4) The parachute shall be of such a size as to provide the required control of the rate of fall of burning star. It must be attached to the star by means of a flexible fireproof harness.

(5) The rocket shall be waterproof and capable of satisfactory functioning after immersion in water for one minute.

(6) All components, compositions and ingredients, shall be of such a character and of such a quality as to enable the rocket to maintain its serviceability under good average storage conditions for a period of at least two years.

(7) The rockets shall be packed in a container hermetically sealed.

(8) The date on which rockets are filled shall be stamped indelibly on the rockets and on the containers.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE

Life-boat Disengaging Gears

[See rule 31 (10)]

(1) Lifeboat disengaging gears shall be so arranged as to ensure simultaneous release of both ends of the lifeboat.

(2) The means of effecting release shall be placed aft.

(3) The gear shall be of a type which will permit the release of the life-boat only when it is waterborne.

(4) The gear shall be of a type which will permit release should there be a towing strain on the link or falls.

(5) The hooks shall be suitable for instant unhooking by hand.

(6) The point of attachment of the hook to the eye, ring or link of the block shall not be lower than when ordinary fixed hooks are fitted.

(7) The gear and mechanism for effecting release shall be so constructed and arranged as to ensure the safety of the lifeboat independently of any safety pins.

(8) The means for effecting release shall be by hauling on or letting go a line, or by using a lever. If release is effected by a pull upon a line, the line shall be properly cased in. Rods or other connections between hooks shall also be cased in whenever this is necessary for the safety or the efficient action of the gear or for the protection of persons from injury.

The fairleads shall be properly arranged to prevent the lines from jamming or nipping, and shall be strongly attached to permanent parts of the lifeboat. The lines shall be fitted with chains where necessary for efficiency.

(9) Such parts of the gear as would otherwise be likely to be set fast by rust or corrosion shall be made of non-corrodible metal.

(10) No part of the gear taking the weight of the lifeboat shall be made of cast metal.

(11) The scantlings and proportions of all parts which support the weight of the lifeboat shall be designed to provide breaking strength proportionate to a load of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the weight of the heaviest loaded lifeboat in which the gear is intended to be fitted.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[See rule 31(6) (a)]

Davits and Lifeboat Launching Gear

PART I—Construction

(1) **Definition of working load.**—For the purposes of this Schedule the expression "working load" means the sum of the weight of the lifeboat, the equipment, the blocks and falls and the maximum number of persons with which the lifeboat is required to be lowered into the water, the weight of each person being taken to be 165 lb. provided however that if two lifeboats are served by the same pair of davits, the working load in relation to those davits shall be the maximum load that may be imposed on them at any time.

(2) **Luffing davits.**—The operating gear of luffing type davits shall be of sufficient power to ensure that the lifeboats fully equipped and manned with the launching crew, but not loaded with other persons, can be turned out against a list of at least 15 degrees.

(3) **Gravity davits.**—(a) In the case of gravity type davits comprising arms mounted on rollers which engage with and travel down fixed inclined trackways, the trackways shall be inclined at an angle of not less than 30 degrees to the horizontal when the vessel is upright.

(b) Gravity davits of other types shall be so designed that there is a positive turning out moment during the whole of the davit travel from the inboard to the outboard position when the vessel is listed up to 25 degrees, either way.

(c) Where gravity type davits are fitted with electric motors for recovering the lifeboats, automatic cut-outs shall be fitted and arranged to operate before the davits come against the runway stops in order to avoid overstressing the wire rope falls or davits.

(4) **Stresses.**—The designed stress on the davits arms, when operating under maximum load and conditions of list, shall afford an adequate factor of safety, having regard to the quality of the material used, the method of construction, and the live nature of the load to which the davits are subjected.

(5) **Static load test.**—In the case of all davits made of cast steel, or of wrought steel or other material fabricated by a welding process, the davits with their arms at full outreach shall be capable of withstanding a static load test of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the working load.

(6) **Attachments at the davit head.**—The attachments at the davit head from which the blocks are suspended shall be capable of withstanding a proof load test of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the working load.

(7) **Blocks.**—(a) Lifeboat blocks shall be of ample strength having regard to the working load upon the davits.

(b) In the case of metal blocks the material used shall be of ductile quality and adequate strength. No part of gear intended to bear the weight of a lifeboat shall be constructed of cast metal unless the Central Government so allow in the case of any ship. Metal blocks shall be capable of withstanding a proof load test of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the working load on the davits. There shall be ample clearance between the chocks of blocks in which cordage rope is used. The width between the checks shall be half an inch greater than the diameter of new cordage ropes when those ropes are $3\frac{1}{4}$ " in circumference, and less in proportion to the circumference of the ropes when they are smaller.

(8) **Wire ropes**—(a) The breaking tensile load of wire ropes used for lowering boats shall be not less than six times the working load.

(b) Wire ropes shall be securely attached to the drum of the winch and the end attachments of wires and other parts from which the lifeboat is to be suspended shall be capable of withstanding a proof load of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the working load.

(c) Where wire splices are used they shall be capable of withstanding a proof test of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the working load unless sample splices of each size of wire when tested to destruction, give a factor of safety at the splice of not less than 5.

(9) **Winches**.—(a) Winch drums shall be arranged to keep the two falls separate and to enable them to be played out at the same rate. The leads of wire ropes shall be such that they will wind evenly on the drums. Lead blocks shall be arranged at least 7 feet from the winch drums.

(b) The brakes of lifeboat winches shall be of robust construction and afford complete control and limitation of speed in the operation of lowerings. The hand brakes shall be so arranged that it is normally in the "ON" position and returns to the "ON" position when the control handle is not being operated. The weight on the brake lever shall be sufficient to operate the brake effectively without additional pressure. The brake gear shall include means for automatically controlling the speed of lowering to ensure that the boat is lowered expeditiously without exceeding a rate of lowering consistent with safety. For this purpose, the automatic brake shall be set to give a speed of lowering of the lifeboat of between 60 and 120 feet per minute. Ratchet gear shall be incorporated in the hand brake mechanism of lifeboat winches. Where practicable the brake gear shall be so situated as to enable the man operating the winch to have the lifeboat under observation during the whole process of its being launched into the water.

(c) When more than one lifeboat is served by the same wire falls the winches shall be fitted with quick return hand gear to enable the falls to be rapidly recovered, the lower blocks, when fitted, shall be non-toppling, and, where necessary, provisions shall be made to prevent the falls from cabling.

(1) **Cordage rope falls**.—(a) Cordage ropes used for falls shall be durable, unknittable, firmly laid and pliable. They shall be able to pass freely under any conditions through a hole $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger than the nominal diameter of the rope.

(b) The breaking loads of cordage ropes shall be not less than—

Size of Rope	Breaking Load
$3\frac{1}{4}''$	6 Tons.
$3\frac{1}{2}''$	$5\cdot25$ Tons.
$3\frac{1}{4}''$	$4\cdot5$ Tons.
$3''$	$3\cdot85$ Tons.
$2\frac{3}{4}''$	$3\cdot25$ Tons.
$2\frac{1}{2}''$	$2\cdot7$ Tons.
$2\frac{1}{2}''$ Ordinary Quality	$2\cdot2$ Tons.

(c) Cordage ropes of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches shall not be used for lifeboat falls. Winding reels or flaking boxes for the falls shall be provided.

(d) Where cordage rope falls are used to serve two lifeboats stowed one above another under one pair of davits, a separate set of blocks falls shall be provided for each lifeboat. The falls for the first lifeboat ready for service. The falls for the second lifeboat to be launched shall be kept in position attached to the davits, but not necessarily attached to the lifeboat, provided that the lower blocks are taken to suitable ring bolts on deck or to strops on the davits or otherwise arranged in such a manner that the falls will not interfere with

the launching of the first lifeboat and will be immediately available for attachment to the second lifeboat:-

(ii) **Wood blocks for cordage rope falls.**—Wood blocks for lifeboats of standard proportions shall be as follows:-

Length of boat not over Davits in ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX, X and XI Davits in ships of Classes VII and XII

Block Feet	Purchase of Falls*	Size Cordage Rope	Block Ins.	Purchase of Falls*	Size Cordage Rope
		Ins.			Ins.
30	13	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	T&T
29	13	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	T&T
28	13	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	T&T
27	12	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	T&T
26	12	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	T&D
25	12	T&T	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	T&D
24	11	T&T	3	10	T&D
23	11	T&D	3	10	T&D
22	10	T&D	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	D&D
21	10	T&D	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	D&D
20	9	D&D	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	D&D
19	9	D&D	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	D&S
18	9	D&D	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	8	D&S
17	8	D&D	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	8	D&S
16	8	D&D	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	8	D&S

*T—Triple.

D—Double.

S—Single.

† Ordinary quality breaking load 2·2 tons.

(12) **Bollards.**—Suitable bollards or other equally effective appliances for lowering lifeboats shall be provided in all cases where cordage rope falls are used. For lifeboats not exceeding 20 feet in length, horn cleats attached to the davits may be fitted in lieu of bollards. For lifeboats over 20 feet but not exceeding 25 feet in length, a double bollard may be fixed to each davit. For life-boats over 25 feet in length, bollards of the cruciform type shall be attached to the deck, and in the case of lifeboats not over 27 feet in length the horizontal arms shall be not less than 5 inches in diameter, and sufficiently long to take at least four turns of the largest rope with which they will be used. In case of life-boats over 27 feet in length the arms shall be 6 inches in diameter, and not less than 6 inches in length from the side of the column. Ample lips or flanges shall be provided at the ends of the arms to prevent the fall from jumping off. Fairleads shall be fitted and be arranged so as to ensure that the lifeboat is not lifted during the process of swinging out.

PART II—Lowering Tests

[See rule 31 (6)(a)]

In ships of Classes I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI each pair of davits, and, where fitted, the lifeboat winches including their hand and automatic brakes shall be capable of withstanding the following tests—if not more than one lifeboat is suspended from the davits when in the outboard position the life-boat at each set of davits shall be lowered from the embarkation deck to water loaded with usual equipment and distributed weight equal to the full number of persons for which it measures plus 10 per cent. of the total load, including blocks and falls; if two lifeboats are suspended from the davits when in the outboard position, the heavier lifeboat loaded as indicated above shall be lowered from embarkation deck to the water while the other lifeboat, with its blocks and falls and loaded with usual equipment, plus 10 per cent. of weight of the lifeboat, equipment, blocks and falls is suspended from the davits. Winch brakes exposed to the weather shall be capable of withstanding the foregoing test with the breaking surface wetted.

THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE

(See rule 23)

Buoyant Apparatus

(1) Buoyant apparatus shall be capable of withstanding a drop test, the height of which shall be equivalent to that of the deck on which it is stowed above the ship's light water line, but in no case less than the following:—

Apparatus carried in ships of Classes I & III	..	60 ft.
Apparatus carried in ships of Classes II & IV	..	35 ft.
Apparatus carried in ships of Classes V & VI	..	20 ft.

(2) The framework of buoyant apparatus shall be of hardwood, but the wood casing or sparring may be of softwood. The method of securing the corners shall be such as to avoid fastenings into end grain timber. The interior of the apparatus shall be well ventilated. There shall be no projections from the apparatus which would prevent it from sliding easily over a ship's rail during launching.

(3) Grab lines shall be fitted all round the apparatus in such a manner as to provide a number of equal loops corresponding to the number of persons for whom the apparatus is certified. Each loop shall have a cork or light wood float and the depth of the loop when wet shall not be less than 6 inches and not more than 8 inches.

On apparatus exceeding 12 inch in overall depth two rows of grab lines shall be fitted, one having its points of attachment a little below the top of the air cases and the other a little above the bottom of the air cases and as close to the sides of the air cases as is practicable. On apparatus of 12 inches or less in overall depth one row of grab lines may be attached along the line of the middle of the depth.

The grab lines shall be of rope of not less than 1½ inches in circumference. They may be attached to the apparatus by being passed through holes in the framing and being interlaced to prevent movement, or they may be attached to the apparatus by means of wrought iron or steel fastenings. Whichever method is adopted, the attachment shall be strong enough to permit the apparatus being lifted by the grab lines.

(4) Buoyant apparatus shall not exceed 400 lbs. in weight unless suitable means are provided to enable it to be launched without lifting by hand. If the weight of the apparatus exceeds 300 lbs. suitable handles or rungs shall be fitted for this purpose.

(5) Buoyant apparatus shall be effective and stable when floating either way up. It shall be capable of supporting a weight of iron, suspended in fresh water from the grab lines, of 15 lbs. per foot of length along any edge (subject to a minimum of 64 lbs.) without immersing any part of the upper surface of the apparatus.

(6) The air cases of equivalent buoyancy shall be placed as near as possible to the sides of the apparatus, and such buoyancy shall not be dependent upon inflation. If the buoyancy is provided by metal air cases, such air cases shall be of copper, yellow metal or other durable material and not more than 4 feet in length. If the air cases are more than 2 feet 6 inches in length or breadth they shall be efficiently stiffened by divisions or stays. The air cases shall not be pierced for the attachment of wood divisions or stays. They shall be protected from damage by properly fitted wood casing or sparring and be secured against movement within the casing. No iron work shall be placed in contact with metal air cases.

(7) Buoyant apparatus shall be fitted with a painter.

(8) Buoyant apparatus carried in ships of Class I & III shall not be less than 3 feet and 6 inches in breadth.

THE NINTH SCHEDULE

[See rule 33(2)]

Lifebuoys

(1) The inside diameter of lifebuoys shall be eighteen inches and the outside diameter thirty inches. The major axis of the section shall be 6 inches. The minor axis of the section shall be 4 inches.

(2) The buoyant material shall be covered with good quality material the sewing of which shall be carried out with thread of not less than No. 25A cord.

(3) The completed lifebuoy shall be well coated with paint.

(4) The grab lines shall be of good quality unkinkable line, well secured to the cover by sewing or seizing, and in addition, by bands of a double thickness of the covering material three inches wide around the section of the lifebuoy at four equidistant points, providing four loops of line each not less than two feet four inches long.

(5) The weight of a lifebuoy shall not exceed thirteen and a half pounds.

THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See rule 32(1)]

Lifejackets

(1) The buoyancy shall be provided by cork, kapok or other equally efficient buoyant material.

(2) A cork lifejacket shall be capable of supporting sixteen and a half pounds of iron in fresh water for twenty-four hours. The cork shall not weigh more than twelve pounds per cubic foot, and shall be of good quality, cleaned, and in pieces the size of which shall not be less than ten cubic inches.

(3) A kapok lifejacket shall be capable of supporting at least twenty pounds of iron in fresh water after floating in fresh water for twenty-four hours with sixteen and a half pound of iron attached. The kapok shall be of the best flotation quality, well tested evenly packed and free from seeds and other foreign matters. At least twenty-four ounces of such kapok shall be in each lifejacket.

(4) The covering of lifejackets shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) **Kapok Lifejackets.**—The weight of the covering per lineal yard shall be not less than five ounces for width of twentyseven inches and in proportion for other widths. The threads per inch shall be warp 38 two-thirds threads, weft 54 single threads. The sewing shall be carried out with thread not less strong than No. 25 thread.

(b) **Cork Lifejackets.**—(i) If the covering is of cotton material the weight of the covering per lineal yard shall be not less than seven and a half ounces for a width of twenty-seven inches, and in proportion for other widths. The threads per inch shall be warp 42 two-fold threads, weft 29 two-fold threads.

(ii) If the covering is of linen material, the weight per lineal yard shall be not less than six ounces for a width of twenty-seven inches and in proportion for other widths. The threads per inch shall be 28 in both the warp and weft.

(5) The tapes of all lifejackets shall be of linen web, one and a quarter inches wide capable of bearing a strain of 200 pounds. The tapes shall be securely attached to the lifejacket cover. The method of fixing and tying of the tapes shall be such as to be easily understood and capable of being readily carried out.

(6) All lifejackets shall be marked indelibly on one side with a name indicating the design of the lifejacket in the letters not less than one inch in size, and on the other side with the maker's name or other identification mark in smaller letters.

THE ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

[See rule 42(1) and (2)]

Ship's Distress Rocket Signals

(1) A distress rocket signal shall consist of a single bright red star which is projected to the required height by means of a rocket, and which burns while falling, its rate of fall being controlled by means of a parachute to 15 feet per second.

(2) When the rocket is fired approximately vertically, the star and parachute shall be ejected at or before the top of the trajectory, at a minimum height of 750 feet. The rocket shall also be capable of functioning when fired at an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal.

(3) The star shall burn with a minimum luminosity of 25,000 candle power for not less than forty seconds. It shall burn-out at a height of not less than 150 feet from the sea level.

(4) The parachute shall be of such size as to provide the required control of the rate of fall of burning star. It shall be attached to the star by means of a flexible fireproof harness.

(5) The rocket may be ignited by any suitable method. If external ignition by means of a safety fuse is employed the outer end of the safety fuse shall be covered with a metal ferrule primed with match composition and a separate striker shall be suitably attached to each rocket.

(6) The match composition, the striker composition the ferrule and the whole of external surface of the rocket shall be water-proofed.

(7) The rocket shall be capable of functioning properly after immersion in water for one minute and removal of the adhering water by shaking.

(8) All components, compositions and ingredients shall be of such a character and of such a quality as to enable the rocket to maintain its serviceability under good average storage conditions for a period of at least two years.

(9) The rocket shall be packed in a metal container hermetically sealed.

(10) The date on which rockets are filled shall be stamped indelibly on the rockets and on the containers.

THE TWELFTH SCHEDULE

(Vide Rule 44)

(Govt. of India Seal)

INDIA

Issued by the Government of India.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1948,
MODIFICATION OF SAFETY CERTIFICATE

Memorandum issued under the provisions of Regulation 17, Chapter I of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948.

Name of Ship	Official Number	Port of Registry

In view of the fact that in the course of the voyage commencing on the _____ from _____ to _____ the above-mentioned ship is not to have on board a number of crew and passengers exceeding _____ she is free to carry a smaller life-saving equipment than that stated in her Safety Certificate. In these circumstances, there will be no infringement of the provision of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, if the ship is provided with:—

..... boats capable of accommodating	..... persons.
..... life-rafts capable of accommodating	..... persons.
..... buoyant apparatus capable of supporting	..... persons.
..... lifebuoys.	.....
..... life-jackets.	.....
..... Certificated lifeboatmen.	.....

This Memorandum is valid only for the voyage specified above. During that voyage it is to be annexed to the ship's Safety Certificate and is to be substituted for Part II(4) of that Certificate.

The undersigned declares that he is duly authorised by the Government of India to issue this Memorandum.

Issued at this day of 19

(Signature)

Under rule 44 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Rules, 1956, this Memorandum must be returned by the Master to the officer from whom it was obtained at the end of the voyage to which it relates.

[No. 51MA(3)/54.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1333.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 48 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers specified in column 1 of the table below as officers to whom notices of orders attaching the salaries and allowances of the officers specified in the corresponding entries in column 2 of the said table shall be sent.

TABLE

Officers to whom notice should be sent.	Officers whose salaries and allowance are attached.
1	2
Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi.	Gazetted Officers in the Ministry of Transport (Transport Wing).
Under Secretary (Estd.) Ministry of Transport (Transport Wing)	Non-Gazetted Officers in the Ministry of Transport (Transport Wing)

[No. E-60(7)/56.]

D. D. SURI, Dy. Secy.

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

PORTS

S.R.O. 1334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (v) of section 5 read with sub-section (1) of section 16A of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons as Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta:

1. Shri Kali Mukherjee,
2. Shri Adhir Chandra Banerjee, } Representatives of Labour.

[No. 9C-PI(14)/56.]

K. BALAKRISHNAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 30th May 1956

S.R.O. 1335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation No. 1(9)/54-Prop.I, dated the 3rd January, 1955, shall stand cancelled with effect from the 1st June, 1956.

[No.1(18)/56-Prop.I.]

P. G. ZACHARIAH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 1st June 1956

S.R.O. 1336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kushal Singh as Settlement Commissioner, for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officer by or under the said Act, with effect from the date he took charge of his office.

[No. 5/16/56-SII(II).]

KULWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 26th May 1956

S.R.O. 1337.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Revised Estimates for the year 1955-56 and the Budget Estimates of the year 1956-57 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the Corporation are hereby published for general information:—

REVISED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1955-56 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1956-57

At its meeting held on the 14th February 1955, the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, for the financial year 1955-56 were approved by the Standing Committee, and they were also passed by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 16th February 1955. These were approved by the Government of India without any change vide the letter from the Ministry of Labour No. SS.132(34), dated 29th April 1955. These estimates covered (i) Sanctioned Measures, and (ii) New Proposals as follows:—

- (1) **Sanctioned Measures.**—i.e., measures needed for the running of the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur, the Punjab, Nagpur, Greater Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Calcutta City and Howrah District, Ahmedabad, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin, and
- (2) **New Proposals.**—i.e., measures needed for the extension of the scheme to a number of other centres during the year 1955-56.

2. Besides Delhi, Kanpur, certain centres in the Punjab, Nagpur, Greater Bombay, four centres (Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Gwalior) in Madhya Bharat, and Coimbatore in the Madras State, where the scheme had already been implemented prior to 31st March 1955, the scheme was implemented in Hyderabad from the 1st May 1955, Calcutta City and Howrah District from the 14th August 1955,

Andhra from the 9th October 1955, and Madras City and suburbs from the 20th November 1955. It has not been possible as yet to introduce the scheme in the other places envisaged in the Budget Estimates for the current year. It is now proposed to introduce the scheme in other places as follows:—

1. Travancore-Cochin	On or about	1-1-1956
2. Rajasthan	Do.	1-1-1956
3. Pepsu	Do.	1-1-1956
4. Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow	Do.	1-1-1956
5. Saurashtra	Do.	1-1-1956
6. Akola, Jabalpur, Burhanpur, Hinganghat in Madhya Pradesh	Do.	15-1-1956
7. Allahabad, Banaras and Modinagar	Do.	1-4-1956
8. Ahmedabad	Do.	1-7-1956
9. Bangalore	Do.	1-7-1956
10. Jamshedpur	Do.	1-4-1956
11. All other centres with 2,000 or more employees	Do.	1-10-1956

Except for items 10 and 11 which have been included under "New Proposals", the provision for all others is included under "Sanctioned Measures".

3. The Revised Estimates 1955-56 and Budget Estimates 1956-57 have now been prepared in the light of this revised programme of implementation. These are submitted for consideration and approval (Statement 'A').

4. (i) In columns 8 to 10 of the Statement 'A', the revised estimates have been shown for the year 1955-56 for sanctioned measures, i.e., for measures needed for running the scheme in Delhi, Kanpur, the Punjab, Nagpur, Greater Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Calcutta City and Howrah District, Andhra and Madras and for extending the scheme to various centres mentioned in Items 1 to 6 in para. 2 above.

(ii) In column 11, the Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57 for the sanctioned measures in the centres mentioned in clause (i) above, and also for the implementation of the scheme in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and at 3 places (Allahabad, Banaras and Modinagar) in Uttar Pradesh have been indicated.

(iii) Column 12 of the statement shows the Budget Estimates for New proposals i.e. for extending the scheme during the year 1956-57 to Jamshedpur and to a number of other centres, where the insurable population is estimated to be 2,000 or more.

5. (i) Brief explanations of the amounts provided under the various heads are furnished below, wherever they seem necessary. Income and Expenditure Accounts along with the Balance Sheets, as these are expected to stand on the 31st

March, 1956, and the 31st March, 1957, in respect of the sanctioned measures, are enclosed. In addition, the following statements are appended:—

1. Statement detailing the number of employees at various places, both already covered and yet to be covered and the dates from which the scheme has been or is likely to be implemented at those places.—Appendix I.
2. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1952-53.—Appendix II.
3. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1953-54.—Appendix III.
4. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1954-55.—Appendix IV.
5. Statement showing the anticipated income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1955-56.—Appendix V.
6. Statement showing the budgeted income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1956-57.—Appendix VI.

(ii) The expenditure shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements includes expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional Offices and Local Offices also, such as contributions to the provident fund, bank charges, publicity, stationery and forms, contribution stamps and audit fee.

SANCTIONED MEASURES

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1955-56

RECEIPTS

6. The total amount of ordinary revenue is now estimated to be Rs. 4,69,58,700 in the year 1955-56 as against Rs. 6,03,82,700 (sanctioned measures) assumed in the Budget. This decrease in revenue is mainly due to (i) the unavoidable delay in implementing the scheme in the Calcutta City and the Howrah District, Ahmedabad, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin, and (ii) the decision of the Government of India that the grant-in-aid under Section 27 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, to meet a part of the administrative expenditure, for which a provision of Rs. 27,40,000 had been made in the budget, was not payable in respect of the administrative expenditure incurred from 1st October 1953. The receipts from "Interests and Dividends" are expected to be Rs. 20,00,000 against Rs. 18,33,500 as originally envisaged in the budget. The other variations from the original budget estimates are not of material nature.

EXPENDITURE

7. (i) The total expenditure chargeable to Revenue is now estimated to amount to Rs. 2,46,94,350 as against Rs. 2,97,11,750 (Sanctioned Measures) assumed in the Budget. This fall in expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs is made up of a reduction of about Rs. 43·5 lakhs under 'Benefits' and about 6·5 lakhs under 'Administrative Expenses'. It is mainly due to the delay in implementation of the scheme in Saurashtra, Ahmedabad, Travancore-Cochin, and Calcutta City and Howrah District, partly set off by the expenditure provided for the scheme in other new centres not originally envisaged in the Budget.

(ii) The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital account was Rs. 48,58,000 comprising of (a) Rs. 8 lakhs mainly for construction of building for the Headquarters Office in New Delhi. (b) Rs. 37½ lakhs for the construction of

hospitals and dispensaries, and (c) Rs. 3 lakhs for equipping Diagnostic Centres. As there is no likelihood of any construction work being undertaken in 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 52,800 only has now been provided to meet the cost of land for the Headquarters building (Rs. 45,000) and adjustment of expenditure on the construction of two Local Offices in Delhi.

(iii) *Debt, Deposits etc.*—The Government of Bombay have asked for a loan of Rs. one crore for the construction of hospitals in quarterly instalments. If the loan and its terms are approved by the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 is likely to be paid as first instalment during the year. The balance of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided as loan to other State Governments who might ask for it.

(iv) Out of the General Cash Balance, it is now estimated that about Rs. 2,13,23,000 will be invested as against Rs. 2,44,00,000 originally provided in the Budget Estimates. This is mainly due to less receipt of about Rs. 1,34,00,000 as explained in paragraph 6 above, partly set off by less expenditure to the tune of Rs. 98 lakhs is explained in clauses (i) and (ii) above. The closing balance on the 31st March, 1956, is estimated at Rs. 25,67,384.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1956-57

RECEIPTS

8. *Principal heads of revenue.*—For the purpose of these estimates, the Employers' Special Contribution has been provided at the rates now prevailing namely, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the non-implemented areas and at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the implemented areas. No allowance has been made, in the sanctioned Measures, for any increase in these rates, which the Government of India might decide to make either for affording medical relief to the families of the insured persons and/or for extending the benefits in other directions. The figures under Employees' Contribution comprise the contributions at the scheduled rates from the employees of all implemented centres included in sanctioned measures for the whole or part of the year depending upon their respective dates of coverage.

9. *Other Heads of Revenue.*—A sum of Rs. 25,53,200 is expected to be earned as interest on the investments of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 13,000 as rent from the employees of the Corporation to whom certain flats of the Corporation's building at Bombay have been let out. The provision of Rs. 18,600 under 'Miscellaneous Receipts' includes (i) Rs. 10,000 on account of fees expected to be recovered from the insured workers for the issue of duplicates of lost identity cards; (ii) about Rs. 3,000 for the application fees from the candidates who may apply for the posts likely to be filled up in the centres where the scheme is yet to be implemented; and (iii) Rs. 4,600 on account of contribution from the employees of the Corporation towards the Health Contributory Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi.

10. *Reserve Funds.*—The provisions on account of the Depreciation and the Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Funds are in respect of the buildings of the Corporation purchased at Bombay and of the two buildings for the Local Offices constructed in Delhi.

11. The provisions for the Permanent Disablement and Dependents' Benefit Reserve Funds represent the capitalised value of the total liability of these benefits expected to arise out of employment injuries occurring in the course of the year.

EXPENDITURE

12. The increased provisions under various heads in the Budget Estimates 1956-57 over the Revised Estimates for 1955-56 are mainly due to (i) the extension of the scheme to the new areas, and (ii) the operation of the scheme implemented in 1955-56 for a full year instead of a part of the year. Any special factory contributing to the variations have been mentioned under the heads concerned.

Benefits to insured persons and their families

13. *Medical benefits.*—The sum of Rs. 1,10,00,000 provided under this head, represents the Corporation's share of the expenditure, which the State Governments are expected to incur in the first instance on providing medical care and

treatment to the insured persons in their respective jurisdictions and which the Corporation will have to reimburse to them in 1956-57. These payments are normally made on the basis of an audit certificate from the respective Accountants General of the State Governments concerned but it may be necessary even to make 'On Account' payments for the expenditure incurred during the course of the year, if any of the State Government so desires.

14. *Cash benefits.*—The provision made for the various cash benefits are based on the actuals per employee for 1954-55 and for the first six months of the current year, after making due allowance for the commencement of the benefit periods and the wages in the different areas. It includes capitalised values of the total liability of the Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement and Dependents' benefits expected to arise out of employment injuries occurring in the course of the year.

15. *Administration Expenses.*—The administration expenses have been exhibited under two heads *viz.* (i) A—Superintendence, and (ii) B—Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para. 5(ii) above, the head 'A—Superintendence' embraces all administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices, while 'B—Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspecting Offices.

16. The provision on account of pay and allowances has been made for the staff actually required during the year. The posts for which provision has been made are within the number of posts already approved by the Standing Committee except for Rajasthan and four towns of Madhya Pradesh for which proposals are being submitted. A statement showing the details of the provisions made under the head "Allowances and Honoraria" is attached, *vide* Statement 'B'.

17. The provision for the payment of leave and pension contributions is in respect of the employees taken on loan from the Central and State Governments, while the amount shown under 'Contributions to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund' is in respect of the other employees.

Contingencies. (both under 'A-Superintendence' and 'B-Field Work').

18. *Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges.*—The total provision under this head is Rs. 1,39,400. It includes a sum of Rs. 14,000 on account of initial deposits for six new telephones and also the additional expenditure involved in the issue of 'Exit Cards' to the authorities concerned and intimation slips to the employees.

19. *Stationery and Forms.*—A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been provided. Besides the usual requirements of stationery for the offices of the Corporation, it includes the expenditure for setting up the records relating to 2,12,000 insured persons to be covered in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and 3 towns in U.P. as well as the labour turn-over in areas where the scheme has already been implemented.

20. *Contribution Stamps.*—The Employees' Share of contributions is realised by affixing Contribution Stamps on the contribution cards and by franking values on the contribution cards by franking machines. The manufacture and distribution of the contribution stamps are expected to cost Rs. 81,000 including a sum of Rs. 40,800 payable to the Banks for their custody and sale.

21. *Photograph of workers.*—In pursuance of the decision of the Standing Committee, it is proposed to photograph workers in Calcutta City and Howrah District, Nagpur and Kanpur. The provision represents the initial cost of photographs in these areas and turn-over in Delhi and Punjab areas at Rs. 0-5-4 per photograph.

22. *Legal Charges.*—The charges represent fees paid to lawyers and other court charges in cases instituted by and against the Corporation. The number of such cases is on the increase partly due to the progress and extension of the scheme and partly to the policy to prosecute habitual defaulters.

23. *Expenditure on Capital Account.*—(i) The provision of Rs. 3,00,000 represents the expenditure likely to be incurred, in 1956-57, on the construction of a building for the Headquarters Office in New Delhi.

(ii) For construction of hospitals etc. for the insured persons, a capital programme of about one and a half crores is anticipated to be undertaken in 1956-57. The State Government of Bombay is likely to spend Rs. 80,00,000 out of a loan drawn from the Corporation and no portion of this expenditure on capital account will be shared by the Corporation. For the remaining expenditure, the liability of the Corporation representing 4 per cent. of the capital cost is estimated to be Rs. 50,00,000.

24. *Debt, Deposits, etc.*—A sum of Rs. 90,00,000 (including Rs. 80,00,000 for the State Government of Bombay) has been provided for the grant of loans to the State Governments, for meeting their liability in connection with the construction of hospitals, etc. for the benefit of the insured persons.

25. *Cash Balance.*—It is anticipated that there will be a closing cash balance of Rs. 29,98,584 after investment of Rs. 88,86,000 as follows:—

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund balance—Rs. 3,86,000.
General Cash Balance—Rs. 85,00,000.

NEW PROPOSALS

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1956-57

26. Column 12 of the Statement 'A' deals with the receipts and expenditure due to the extension of the scheme in 1956-57 to the various other centres not included in the sanctioned measures.

RECEIPTS

Contributions

27. *Employers' Share.*—A sum of Rs. 7,57,000 has been provided which represents the difference of the employers' share of contributions at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. expected in the areas where the scheme will be implemented.

28. *Employees' Share.*—A sum of Rs. 60,72,000 has been provided at the existing rates i.e. at the rates mentioned in column 2 of the Table to Schedule I of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

EXPENDITURE

29. The provision under Medical Benefits represents Corporation's share of $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the expenditure likely to be incurred by the State Governments and reimbursable during 1956-57.

30. The expenditure on pay and allowances is in respect of the officers and staff likely to be appointed during the course of the year. Other incidental charges provided under the various heads are based either on approved yardsticks or on similar expenditure under 'Sanctioned Measures'. It is anticipated that there will be a closing balance of Rs. 16,62,300 after investing Rs. 40,000 on account of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund and another Rs. 11,99,000 of the General Cash Balance.

STATEMENT

EMPLOYEES' STATE
REVISED ESTIMATES
And
BUDGET ESTIMATES

RECEIPTS.

Sr. No.	Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1952-53	Actuals for the year 1953-54	Actuals for the year 1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Contributions :			
	Employers' Share only	1,31,40,677	1,76,43,593	1,87,89,480
	Employees' Share only	30,73,643	34,69,007	97,26,312
II.	Grant-in-aid, Donations and Gifts :			
	From the Central Government	8,56,313	12,79,053	9,29,249
<i>Other Heads of Revenues</i>				
III.	Interest and Dividends	54,991	55,8203	11,59,252
IV.	Compensations . . . . .	..	..	..
V.	Rents, Rates and Taxes	3,089	55,144	9,613
VI.	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures . . . . .	..	..	7,063
VII.	Miscellaneous	4,730	11,390	21,646
	TOTAL REVENUE e	1,71,33,443	2,30,16,390	3,06,42,615
<i>Debts, Deposits, Advances and Suspense</i>				
Ordinary debts :				
Loans :—				
	Loans received from Central Government . . . . .	..	..	..
	Loans refunded by State Government . . . . .	..	..	..
	Employees' State Insurance Corporation Pro- vident Fund :—			
	Employees' subscription	87,659	83,721	1,42,004
	Corporation's contribution	72,074	52,483	69,068
	Interest on employees' subscription	2,878	4,932	7,784
	Interest on Corporation's contribution	823	2,825	4,312
<i>Deposits and advances</i>				
<i>Reserve Funds</i>				
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation . . . . .	..	..	..
	Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of build- ings for the offices of the Corporation . . . . .	..	..	..
	Annual depreciation charges transferred to the fund	12,320	12,200	12,200
	Interest accrued and/or realised on invest- ments . . . . .	..	1	1,022

'A'.

**INSURANCE CORPORATION
FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.**

FOR THE YFAR 1956-57

Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1955-56		Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1955-56	Sanctioned Measures			New Proposals
Sanctioned measures	New Proposals		Anticipated receipts of the remaining 6 months of the current year 1955-56	Revised estimates for the current year 1955-56	Budget estimates for the next year 1956-57	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,32,08,000 3,25,62,000	7,00,000 1,82,00,000	1,09,51,812 1,00,06,284	1,14,05,188 1,25,51,716	2,23,57,000 2,25,58,000	2,44,77,000 3,24,14,000	7,57,000 60,72,000
27,40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,33,500 13,000 2,200 24,000 6,03,82,700	8,700 15,000 89,23,700	3,86,712 6,989 6,137 12,375 2,13,70,309	16,13,288 200 7,011 1,863 2,55,88,391	20,00,000 200 14,000 8,000 4,69,58,700	25,53,200 500 13,000 11,000 5,94,87,300	.. .. .. 18,600 68,36,000
50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,00,000 1,50,000 11,300 9,000	67,300 67,300 600 ..	86,232 .. 13,000 ..	1,13,768 1,60,000 13,000 9,000	2,00,000 1,60,000 13,000 9,000	2,75,000 1,92,000 20,000 14,000	40,000 40,000 400 ..
..
..
12,200	..	..	12,200	12,200	12,200	..
1,400	..	345	1,155	1,500	2,100	..

I	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.	
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments.	
Annual depreciation charges transferred to the Fund.	
Interest accrued and/or realised on investments.	
Repairs and maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.	
Repairs and maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.	
Annual maintenance and repair charges transferred to the Fund.		13,650	13,650	13,650
Interest accrued and/or realised on investment.		48	315	1,203
<i>Deduct</i> —Actual payments during the year.		326	66	..
Permanent (Partial and total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund :				
Permanent (Partial and total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account :				
Annual amount transferred to the Fund . . .		85,000	1,83,800	3,70,000
Interest accrued and/or realised on investment.		1,051	2,186	8,957
<i>Deduct</i> —Actual payments during the year . . .		2,400	14,573	32,459
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund :				
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account :				
Annual amount transferred to the Fund . . .		67,000	63,900	1,05,000
Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1,745	4,391
<i>Deduct</i> —Actual payments during the year . . .		881	8,080	13,028
<i>Deposits</i>				
Deposit of Securities		1,570	1,950	27,169
Other deposits (net)*		85,374	86,780	97,738
<i>Advances</i>				
(a) Permanent advances	420
(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation,				
(i) Advance of Pay on transfer		908	1,498	13,652
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer		2,828	2,228	16,670
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances.		2,994	4,254	3,015
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances.		4,540	3,801	9,120
(c) Other Advances :				
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.		1,112
(ii) Advances to the Bank for the purchase of Securities (net)*.		2,17,99,887
(iii) Miscellaneous		32,729	41,083	50,923
<i>Remittances</i>				
Cash Remittances (net)*
Other Remittances (net)*				
TOTAL—DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, SUSPENSE AND REMITTANCES.		4,69,839	5,40,633	2,27,13,810
TOTAL—RECEIPTS		1,76,03,282	2,35,57,023	5,33,56,425
Opening balance		9,28,147	27,10,084	13,46,194
GRAND TOTAL		1,85,31,429	2,62,67,107	5,47,02,619

NOTE.—The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
13,650	..	..	13,650	13,650	13,650	..
1,600	..	262	1,438	1,700	2,000	..
8,000	..	..	2,000	2,000	2,000	..
16,72,000 27,500	3,92,000 ..	.. 6,226	17,00,000 14,174	17,00,000 20,400	21,00,000 72,700	3,50,000- ..
1,34,000	25,000	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	5,000-
6,50,000 11,700 44,000	1,52,000 .. 7,000	.. 1,896 ..	4,94,000 5,204 42,000	4,94,000 7,100 42,000	6,70,000 21,900 1,00,000	1,35,000 .. 4,000
5,000 ..	25,000 ..	5,300 1,431*	19,700 69*	25,000 1,500	25,000 ..	20,000 ..
..	..	62	38	100	100	..
9,700 9,500 7,850	3,000 5,000 ..	5,079 6,313 1,725	9,921 13,687 5,175	15,000 20,000 6,900	15,000 20,000 12,300	3,000- 7,000- ..
8,950	..	3,562	5,238	8,800	11,300	..
2,000	..	124	2,876	3,000	3,000	..
..	..	92*	8*	100	..	..
80,000	50,000	55,558	54,442	1,10,000	3,75,000	25,000-
..	..	..	5,000*	5,000	..	..
..	..	..	46,600*	46,600	..	..
27,57,350	7,30,200	1,74,207	25,56,343	27,30,550	35,55,250	6,11,400
6,31,40,050	96,53,900	2,15,44,516	2,81,4,734	4,96,89,250	6,30,42,550	74,47,400
14,59,994	..	20,19,084	59,03,915	20,19,084	25,67,384	..
6,46,00,044	96,53,900	2,35,63,600	3,40,48,649	5,17,08,334	6,56,09,934	74,47,400

STATE

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE
REVISED ESTIMATES FOR
And
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR
EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Heads of Account	Actuals for the year 1952-53	Actuals for the year 1953-54	Actuals for the year 1954-55
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I	2	3	4	5
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Expenditure on Revenue Account

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Benefits to insured persons and their families

A.—Medical Benefits

Payments to State Governments, etc., as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	1,45,000	5,55,619	21,29,773
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Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation).
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B.—Cash Benefits.

Sickness Benefit	3,50,050	15,15,542	17,13,303
Maternity Benefit	960	4,387	6,925
Disablement Benefit	1,80,371	3,39,336	7,59,125
Dependant's Benefit	67,000	63,900	1,05,000

C.—Other Benefits.

Medical Boards	656	1,600	4,831
Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons.	..	..	..
Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages.	..	..	408
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	..	..

TOTAL OF HEAD I—BENEFITS . . .	7,44,037	24,80,384	47,19,365
---------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------

Administration Expenses

A.—Superintendence

Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.			
--	--	--	--

(i) T.A.	4,907	4,658	7,832
(ii) Miscellaneous	231	432	743

MENT

CORPORATION

THE YEAR 1955-56

THE YEAR 1956-57

Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1955-56				Sanctioned measures		New Proposals	
Sanctioned measures	New Proposals	Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1955-56	Anticipated expenditure of the remaining 6 months of the current year 1955-56	Revised estimates for the current year 1955-56	Budget estimates for the next year 1956-57	Budget estimates for the next year 1956-57	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
90,00,000	20,00,000	4,288	81,95,712	82,00,000	1,10,00,000	12,00,000	
..	
1,05,34,000 3,17,700	.. ..	18,53,099 37,606	54,46,901 2,64,394	73,00,000 3,02,000	1,36,80,000 5,00,000	1,00,000 2,000
31,22,000 6,50,000	7,41,000 1,52,000	5,27,210 14,381	24,42,790 4,79,619	29,70,000 4,94,000	39,00,000 6,70,000	7,00,000 1,35,000	
10,000 2,000	5,000 1,000	2,303 ..	16,297 500	18,600 500	30,000 500	2,500 ..	
2,000	1,000	1,071	2,929	4,000	6,500	1,000	
..	..	..	100	100	100	..
2,36,37,700	29,00,000	24,39,958	1,68,49,242	1,92,89,200	2,97,87,100	21,40,500	
35,200 2,300	2,000 500	3,378 66	14,122 1,234	17,500 1,300	31,000 2,000	1,000 400	

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal Officers :—				
(i) Pay of Principal Officers	1,03,820
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	25,937
(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions	32,003
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund
Other Officers :—				
(i) Pay of other officers		3,53,249	4,23,210	2,67,348
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		1,42,398	1,31,917	1,17,813
(iii) Leave & Pension contributions	19,131
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund
Ministerial Establishment :—				
(i) Pay of Establishment		5,01,641	6,41,904	4,26,904
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		3,68,286	4,75,992	3,56,548
(iii) Leave & Pension contributions		28,975	61,634	9,811
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund		72,074	52,483	69,068
Class IV Servants :—				
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants		60,423	83,962	51,737
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		98,868	1,37,129	89,135
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund
Contingencies :				
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges		38,497	33,492	57,995
(b) Stationery and Forms		36,745	66,755	2,94,925
(c) Contribution Stamps		17,665	19,431	53,681
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance, of Type-writers, Duplicators, etc.		34,910	7,069	4,439
(e) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance, etc. of Adrena equipments		16,943	69,788	1,25,593
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes		1,00,412	1,37,447	1,19,735
(g) Furniture		28,674	19,527	12,744
(h) Special equipment for Records		162	1,047	10,690
(i) Purchase, Repair, Maintenance etc. of general articles of office use		12,656	14,595	10,070
(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of cycles		3,613	853	442
(k) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Liveries		7,930	4,427	3,176
(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications		2,944	2,287	1,873
(m) Photographs of workers
(n) Hot and Cold Weather charges	1,690
(o) Miscellaneous		21,754	17,644	46,827
B.—Fied work—				
Officers—				
(i) Pay of Officers	83,822
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	39,355
(iii) Leave & Pension contributions	1,150
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund
Ministerial Establishment—				
(i) Pay of Establishment	3,40,378
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	2,50,042
(iii) Leave & Pension contributions	2,234
(iv) Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund
Class IV servants—				
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	47,568
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	76,573
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund
Contingencies				
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	5,811
(b) Stationery and Forms	578
(c) Contribution Stamps	1,226
(d) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of Type-writers, Duplicators, etc.
(e) Rents, Rates and Taxes	79,455
(f) Furniture	30,399
(g) Special equipment for records	35,329
(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance etc. of General Articles of Office use	36,324
		10,752

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,15,200	..	53,635	51,665	1,05,300	1,16,000	..
26,500	2,000	11,341	19,459	30,800	31,300	..
22,300	..	15,081	14,919	30,000	30,500	..
2,200	..	..	1,800	1,800	800	..
3,61,200	60,000	1,43,928	1,71,072	3,15,000	3,88,000	46,000
1,81,300	30,000	61,706	85,194	1,46,900	1,74,900	30,000
24,000	..	9,357	9,143	18,500	20,000	..
18,200	4,100	..	19,000	19,000	21,000	3,100
6,63,600	2,00,000	2,65,957	3,44,043	6,10,000	7,86,000	1,18,000
6,10,900	1,90,000	2,37,737	3,31,963	5,69,700	7,12,400	1,13,000
10,700	..	4,002	2,998	7,000	6,000	..
46,000	16,200	..	64,200	64,200	67,000	14,000
67,500	12,000	29,524	36,476	66,000	80,000	5,000
1,17,000	20,000	51,311	66,689	1,18,000	1,39,400	8,400
6,400	1,200	..	7,000	7,000	8,000	500
84,900	5,000	31,450	51,250	82,700	110,200	5,000
2,45,000	2,50,000	40,727	3,32,273	3,73,000	4,95,000	2,00,000
87,000	33,000	10,599	32,701	43,300	81,000	23,000
28,000	15,000	1,517	15,683	17,200	13,400	15,000
87,500	2,00,000	31,304	75,796	1,07,100	99,300	1,80,000
1,34,700	15,000	66,506	68,094	1,34,600	1,47,200	15,000
23,000	50,000	2,582	21,618	24,200	26,400	35,000
33,400	87,000	26,747	60,853	87,600	37,400	80,000
28,200	20,000	17,860	10,940	28,800	12,900	14,000
1,100	..	254	1,046	1,300	1,300	..
7,000	5,000	205	8,295	8,500	8,800	1,000
1,800	..	1,254	1,546	2,800	3,200	..
3,82,000	3,10,000	..	32,000	32,000	1,57,000	..
2,900	1,000	835	1,665	2,500	3,500	200
28,200	11,000	10,938	31,562	42,500	31,500	10,000
88,000	20,000	25,179	37,821	63,000	90,000	10,300
37,400	8,600	10,914	20,086	31,000	41,200	3,5000
700	..	256	1,244	1,500	1,500	..
6,000	1,400	..	5,000	5,000	6,000	700
7,96,200	4,45,000	2,71,600	3,75,400	6,47,000	9,90,000	2,26,000
6,22,700	2,44,600	2,02,272	3,03,628	5,05,900	7,57,300	1,36,000
2,300	..	735	1,065	1,800	1,800	..
59,000	34,900	..	51,000	51,000	75,200	18,100
1,41,800	92,000	43,500	66,500	1,10,000	1,50,000	35,000
2,38,600	1,24,800	72,497	1,08,903	1,81,400	2,43,500	46,700
12,200	9,500	..	12,000	12,000	14,000	3,600
48,700	7,000	7,393	10,907	18,300	29,200	6,000
5,000	5,000	565	1,435	2,000	5,000	1,000
3,000	..	2,554	(--)2,554	..	..	..
11,300	1,25,000	3,345	15,355	18,700	15,800	63,000
1,87,600	40,000	59,955	89,345	1,49,300	2,06,000	40,000
52,000	1,50,000	9,723	52,377	62,100	52,500	1,00,000
51,600	1,50,000	32,897	1,27,603	1,60,500	85,100	70,000
50,300	70,000	11,691	20,809	32,500	36,500	25,000

I	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(f) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles .	.	..	..	5,881
(g) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Liveries .	.	..	..	1,292
(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications .	.	..	..	32
(l) Hot and Cold Weather Charges .	.	..	..	492
(m) Miscellaneous .	.	..	..	9,606
<i>C.—Other Charges</i>				
Legal charges .	.	128	2,100	1,864
Insurance Courts .	.	10,811	17,468	118
Publicity & Advertisement .	.	30,106	2,434	53,215
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts .	.	2,970	8,633	5,904
Audit Fees .	.	1,050	6,135	5,145
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.				
(a) Depreciation of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.	.	12,320	12,200	12,200
(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.	.	..	..	..
(c) Repair and Maintenance of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.	.	13,650	13,650	13,650
TOTAL OF HEAD 2—ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.		20,24,982	24,70,303	34,72,105
3	Interest on loans—			
Interest on loans from Central Government .	.	73,884	..	..
Interest paid to the E.S.I.C. Provident Fund .	.	3,701	7,757	12,096
<i>Deduct—Interest accrued and/or realised on investments of Provident Fund balances.</i>	.	1,147	5,263	10,623
TOTAL OF HEAD 3—INTEREST OF LOANS		76,438	2,494	10,473
4	EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Lands and Buildings				
<i>A—Land and Buildings</i>				
Purchase and Construction etc., of—				
(i) Buildings for Offices of the Corporation .	.	1,691	5,164	11,249
(ii) Hospitals and dispensaries .	.	..	..	..
(iii) Equipment of Hospitals .	.	..	..	..
<i>B—Staff Cars</i>				
Purchase of Staff Cars .	.	..	..	..
TOTAL OF HEAD 4—		1,691	5,164	11,249
DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES & SUSPENSES				
<i>Ordinary Debts—</i>				
Loans—				
Loans to Central Government (Repayment) .	.	36,41,548	..	..
Loans to State Governments .	.	..	..	..
<i>Unfunded Debt—</i>				
ESIC Provident Fund :				
Payments to subscribers .	.	3,301	59,187	28,674
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, & RESERVE FUNDS				
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation :—				
Depreciation Reserve Fund investment Account of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.	.	24,270	11,946	12,655
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres :				
Depreciation Reserve Fund Investment Account of Equipment in Hospitals and Examination Centres.	.	..	..	..
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation :				
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation investment Account.	.	26,330	13,590	14,514

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,400	22,000	691	5,109	5,800	5,600	12,000
13,200	10,000	..	20,800	20,800	14,000	6,000
300	1,000	103	597	700	900	500
1,600	5,000	259	741	1,000	2,000	1,000
21,200	10,000	7,518	16,082	23,600	26,000	8,000
4,200	5,000	577	10,923	11,500	12,900	3,000
23,000	10,000	71	42,929	43,000	67,000	5,000
50,000	1,50,000	8,752	66,248	75,000	50,000	100,000
8,000	200	2,357	7,843	10,200	11,800	200
12,000	..	2,070	8,130	10,200	9,600	..
12,200	..	..	12,200	12,200	12,200	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,650	..	..	13,650	13,650	13,650	..
60,73,350	32,81,000	19,07,275	34,89,475	53,96,750	68,68,650	18,38,200
..
20,300	600	..	22,000	22,000	34,000	400
19,600	300	1,243	12,357	13,600	20,200	..
700	300 (→) 1,243	..	9,643	8,400	13,800	400
..
8,08,000	..	45,000	7,600	52,600	3,00,000	..
37,50,000	5,00,000	..	..	..	50,00,000	5,00,000
3,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
48,58,000	5,00,000	45,000	7,600	52,600	53,00,000	5,00,000
..
10,00,000	..	..	25,00,000	25,00,000	90,00,000	..
50,000	1,000	29,372	25,628	55,000	80,000	1,000
..
13,000	..	..	..	..	13,900	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,300	..	..	..	..	11,600	..

I	2	3	4	5
Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Accounts :		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account.	82,501	1,69,230	3,45,239	
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account : Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account.	66,131	55,833	96,829	
<i>Deposits :</i>				
Deposits of Securities	1,400	340	13,025	
Other deposits :				
Other deposits (net)	67,995	85,889	97,729	
<i>Advances :</i>				
(a) Permanent Advances	930	225	1,580	
(b) Advances to Employees of the Corporation : (i) Advances of Pay on transfer	658	2,111	14,350	
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	1,848	2,428	18,804	
(iii) Advances for the purchase of motor conveyance.	5,000	..	4,600	
(iv) Advances for the purchase of other conveyances.	6,165	8,436	7,019	
(c) Other Advances : (i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.	..	..	1,795	
(ii) Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities (net)*.	10,00,028	—10,00,028	2,17,99,979	
(iii) Miscellaneous	45,188	88,907	73,648	
(d) Prepaid Expenses	470	—470	..	
(e) Interest accrued but not received	3,001	1,254	4,233	
(f) Interest accrued but not due	54,228	1,43,113	2,14,889	
<i>Remittances :</i>				
(i) Cash remittances (net)* . . . . .	..	..	..
(ii) Other remittances (net)* . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL—DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, SUSPENSE & REMITTANCES.	50,30,992	—3,58,009	2,27,49,562	
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENT	78,78,140	46,00,336	3,09,53,754	
Cash Balances—				
(a) Investments— (i) E.S.I. Corporation Provident Fund :				
(a) Investments during the year	1,92,692	83,883	1,96,494	
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..	..	1,110	
(ii) General Cash Balance :				
(a) Investments during the year	77,50,513	2,02,36,694	2,15,34,397	
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	..	..	..
(b) Cash Balance— (i) Cash in hand }	27,10,084	13,46,194	20,19,084	
(ii) Cash with Bankers }				
GRAND TOTAL	1,85,31,429	2,62,67,107	5,47,02,619	

NOTE 1.—The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

2. The actuals for the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 relating to "A—Superintendence" and allied heads, except in the following cases :

(a) Pay and allowances of Principal Officers—These have been amalgamated in the Pay

(b) Leave and Pension Contributions and the Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund for
This has been necessitated for the reason that classification of heads prior to 1954-55

3. The actuals for the year 1954-55 in respect of Contribution to ESIC Provident Fund for
ments."

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,54,000	3,67,000	..	..	..	16,12,000	..
6,12,000	1,45,000	..	..	..	4,57,000	..
9,000	25,000	6,680	19,320	26,000	20,000	..
..	..	..	1,500*	1,500	..	..
1,500	4,000	240	2,460	2,700	900	5,000
7,500 9,000 25,000	3,000 5,000	7,067 6,991	7,933 13,009 39,000	15,000 20,000 39,000	15,000 20,000 20,000	3,000 7,000
12,000	..	..	12,000	12,000	10,000	..
5,000	1,000	586	3,414	3,000	3,000	1,000
..	..	..	100*	100*	..	..
80,000	50,000	27,609	47,391	75,000	7,45,000	50,000
.. 4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,55,600	15,300	—4,05,836	5,32,956	1,27,100	54,400	..
..	..	5,000*	..	5,000	..	..
..	..	46,553*	47*	46,600	..	..
35,54,900	6,16,300	—2,75,758	32,09,368	29,33,600	1,17,55,800	67,000
3,81,24,650	72,97,600	41,15,232	2,35,65,318	2,76,80,550	5,37,25,350	45,46,100
3,37,670 17,670	1,34,200	41,891	1,08,909	1,50,800	3,86,000	40,000
2,44,00,000	20,00,000	1,35,15,953 13,391	78,07,047 9	2,13,23,000 13,400	85,00,000	11,99,000
1,07,55,394	2,22,000	59,03,915	25,67,384	25,67,384	29,98,584	16,62,300
6,46,00,044	96,53,900	2,35,63,600	3,40,48,649	5,17,08,334	6,56,09,934	74,47,400

"B—Field Work" have been shown under "A—Superintendence" only under the relevant departmental allowances of "Other Officers".

all categories of employees have been shown under "Ministerial Establishments." was slightly different.

all categories of employees have been shown under "A—Superintendence—Ministerial Establish-

P. D. SETH,

Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1956 (ESTIMATE)

SANCTIONED MEASURES

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Head of Account	Amount	Head of Account	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
By Contributions :—		To Benefits to insured persons :—	
Employers' Share.	2,23,57,000	(a) Medical Benefits	82,00,000
Employees' Share.	<u>2,25,58,000</u>	(b) Cash Benefits :—	
	4,49,15,000	(i) Sickness Benefit	73,00,000
		(ii) Maternity Benefit	3,02,000
		(iii) Permanent Disablement Benefit	29,70,000
		(iv) Dependents' Benefit	<u>4,94,000</u>
			1,10,66,000
By Interest and Dividends	20,00,000		
By Compensations.	200		
By Rents, Rates and Taxes (Rent of buildnts of the Corporation).	14,000		
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.	8,000		
By Miscellaneous.	21,500	To Administration Expenses :—	
		(a) Superintendence—	
		(i) Pay and allowances	21,28,000
		(ii) Contingencies	<u>9,88,100</u>
			31,16,100
		(b) Field Work—	
		(i) Pay and allowances	16,09,600
		(ii) Contingencies	<u>4,95,300</u>
			21,04,900
		(c) Other charges :— (i.e., legal charges, Insurance Courts, etc. etc.)	1,75,750
		To Interest paid to the Provident Fund	22,000
		<i>Less</i> Interest accrued on investments of Provident Fund balances	<u>13,600</u>
			8,400
		To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o. to Balance Sheet	<u>2,22,64,350</u>
TOTAL;	<u>4,69,58,700</u>	TOTAL	<u>4,69,58,700</u>

P. D. SETH,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1956 OF SANCTIONED MEASURES (ESTIMATES)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>		<i>Lands and Buildings.</i>	
As per last balance sheet	5,27,946	Buildings for offices of the Corporation—	
Add Amount credited during the year	3,82,000	As per last balance sheet	9,83,168
		Additions during the year	52,600
			10,35,768
<i>Less Payments made during the year</i>	<i>9,09,946</i>		
	<i>55,000</i>		
<i>Deposits received from other parties.</i>		<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>	
As per last balance sheet	13	As per last balance sheet	4,565
Add Deposits received during the year	1,500	Add Payments made during the year	2,700
<i>Less Deposits repaid during the year</i>	<i>1,513</i>	<i>13 Less Recoveries during the year</i>	<i>7,265</i>
	<i>1,500</i>		<i>100</i>
			<i>7,165</i>
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by contractors</i>		<i>Advances of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>	
As per last balance sheet	16,074	As per last balance sheet	1,310
Add Deposits received during the year	25,000	Add Payments made during the year	15,000
<i>Less Deposits repaid during the year</i>	<i>41,074</i>	<i>15,074 Less Recoveries made during the year</i>	<i>16,310</i>
	<i>26,000</i>		<i>15,000</i>
			<i>1,310</i>
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>		<i>Advances of T. A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>	
As per last balance sheet	49,693	As per last balance sheet	2,334
Add Provision made during the year	13,700	Add Payments made during the year	20,000
(includes Rs. 1,500 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance.)			
		<i>63,393 Less Recoveries made during the year</i>	<i>22,334</i>
			<i>20,000</i>
			<i>2,334</i>

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
<i>Repairs Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>	
As per last balance sheet	55,090	As per last balance sheet	1,09,624
Add Provision made during the year	15,350	Add Payments made during the year	75,000
(Includes Rs. 1,700/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).	70,440		1,84,624
Less Expenditure on repairs during the year	2,000	6-440 Less Adjustments made during the year	1,10,000
		Advances to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of securities.	74,624
		As per last balance sheet	
		Add Payments made during the year	100
<i>Permanent (Partial and Total Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund)</i>		Less Adjustments made during the year	192
As per last balance sheet	6,01,096		100
Add Provision made during the year	17,20,400	Loans granted to the State Governments	25,00,000
(Includes Rs. 20,400/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance.) of the balance.	23,21,496	<i>Loan to the employees for the purchase of conveyances.</i>	
Less Payments made during the year	1,00,000	22,21,496 As per last balance sheet	15,499
		Add Payments made during the year	51,000
		66,499	
		Less Loans recovered during the year	15,700
			50,799
		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due.</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	4,12,230
		Add Interest accrued upto 31-3-1956	5,39,330
		9,51,560	
		Less Adjustments for the previous year	4,12,230
			5,39,330
		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not received .</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	8,488
		Add Interest accrued upto 31-3-1956	5,600
			14,088

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
As per last balance sheet	2,20,514	<i>Investments at Cost</i>	
Add Provision made during the year	<u>5,01,100</u>	(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the corporation.</i>	
(Includes Rs. 7,100/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance).	7,21,614	As per last balance sheet	48,871
<i>Less Payments made during the year</i>	<u>42,000</u>	(b) <i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings of the offices of the Corporation.</i>	
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>		As per last balance sheet	54,434
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	5,30,55,211	(c) <i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>	
<i>Add Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year 1955-56</i>	<u>2,22,64,350</u>	As per last balance sheet	5,96,969
	7,53,19,561	(d) <i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	
		<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	683
		<i>Add Payments made during the year</i>	<u>3,000</u>
			2,18,793
		<i>Less Adjustments made during the year</i>	<u>3,683</u>
			3,000
		<i>Remittances</i>	683
		As per last balance sheet	
		<i>Add Debits adjusted during the year</i>	51,600
		<i>Less Credits adjusted during the year</i>	<u>51,600</u>
<i>Cash Balance</i>			
(a) Investments			
(i) <i>E.S. I. C. Provident Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	5,27,889		
<i>Add Investments during the year</i>	<u>1,50,000</u>		6,78,689

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
<i>(ii) General Cash Balance.</i>			
As per last balance sheet			4,95,21,604
Add Investments during the year			2,13,23,000
			<u>7,08,44,604</u>
Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments			13,400
			<u>7,08,31,204</u>
(b) Cash Balance (in hand and with bankers)			25,67,384
			<u>7,40,77,277</u>
TOTAL .	<u>7,92,22,537</u>	TOTAL .	<u>7,92,22,537</u>

P. D. SETH,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1957 (ESTIMATES).

INCOME	(SANCTIONED MEASURES)		EXPENDITURE.	
Heads of accounts	Amount	Heads of Account	Amount	
By Contributions :—		To Benefits to insured persons :—		
Employers' Share	Rs. 2,44,77,000	(a) Medical Benefits	Rs. 1,10,00,000	
Employees' Share	Rs. 3,24,14,000	(b) Cash Benefits :—		
By Interest and Dividends	25,53,200	(i) Sickness Benefit	Rs. 1,36,80,000	
By Compensations	500	(ii) Maternity Benefit	5,00,000	
By Rents, Rates and Taxes (Rent of Buildings of the Corporation)	13,000	(iii) Permanent Disablement Benefit	39,00,000	
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	11,000	(iv) Dependents' Benefit	6,70,000	
By Miscellaneous	18,600	(c) Other Benefits	37,100	
		To Administration Expenses :—		
		(a) Superintendence—		
		(i) Pay and allowances	Rs. 26,14,300	
		(ii) Contingencies	12,28,100	
			38,42,400	
		(b) Field Work—		
		(i) Pay and allowances	23,70,500	
		(ii) Contingencies	4,78,600	
			28,49,100	
		(c) Other charges. (i.e, legal charges, Insurance Courts, etc., etc.)	1,77,150	
		To Interest paid to the Provident Fund	34,000	
		Less Interest accrued on investments of Provident Fund Balances	20,200	
			13,800	
		To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet	2,28,17,750	
TOTAL	Rs. 5,94,87,300	TOTAL	Rs. 5,94,87,300	

P.D. SETH
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH, 1957 OF SANCTIONED MEASURES (ESTIMATES)

Liabilities	Amount	Assets.	Amount
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provision Fund</i>		<i>Lands and Buildings</i> (a) Building for offices of the Corporations	
As per last balance sheet	8,54,946	As per last balance sheet	10,35,768
Add Amount credited during the year	5,01,000	Additions during the year	3,00,000 13,35,768
<i>Less Payments made during the year</i>	13,55,946 80,000	<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>	50,00,000
	12,75,946		
<i>Deposits received from other parties.</i>		<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>	
As per last balance sheet	13	As per last balance sheet	7,165
Add Deposits received during the year . . . . .	..	Add Payments made during the year	900
	13		
<i>Less Deposits repaid during the year</i> . . . . .	..	<i>Less Recoveries during the year</i>	8,065 100 7,965
<i>Deposits of securities e.g. by contractors</i>		<i>Advances of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>	
As per last balance sheet	15,074	As per last balance sheet	1,310
Add Deposits received during the year	25,000	Add Payments made during the year	15,000
<i>Less Deposits repaid during the year</i>	40,074 20,000	<i>Less Recoveries made during the year</i>	16,310 15,000 1,310
	20,074		
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>		<i>Advances of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>	
As per last balance sheet	63,393	As per last balance sheet	2,3334
Add provision made during the year	14,300	Add Payments made during the year	20,000
(includes Rs. 2,100/-on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	77,693		
		<i>Less Recoveries made during the year</i>	22,34 20,000 2,334
<i>Repairs and maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>			

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
<i>As per last balance sheet</i>		<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>	
<i>Add Provision made during the year</i>	<i>68,440</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>74,624</i>
	<i>15,650</i>	<i>Add Payments made during the year</i>	<i>4,25,000</i>
<i>(Includes Rs. 2,000/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)</i>	<i>84,090</i>	<i>Less Adjustments made during the year</i>	<i>4,99,624</i>
<i>Less Expenditure on repairs during the year</i>	<i>2,000</i>		<i>3,75,000</i>
	<i>82,090</i>		<i>1,24,624</i>
<i>Permanant (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>		<i>Loans granted to State Governments</i>	
<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>22,21,496</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>25,00,000</i>
<i>Add Provision made during the year</i>	<i>21,72,700</i>	<i>Add Payments made during the year</i>	<i>90,00,000</i>
<i>(Includes Rs. 72,700/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)</i>	<i>43,94,196</i>		<i>1,15,00,000</i>
<i>Less Payments made during the year</i>	<i>2,00,000</i>	<i>Advances to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of securities</i>	
	<i>41,94,196</i>	<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>92</i>
		<i>Loans to the employees for the purchase of conveyances</i>	
		<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>50,799</i>
		<i>Add Payments made during the year</i>	<i>30,000</i>
		<i>Less Loans recovered during the year</i>	<i>80,799</i>
			<i>23,600</i>
			<i>57,199</i>
		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due</i>	
		<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>5,39,330</i>
		<i>Add Interest accrued upto 31-3-1957</i>	<i>5,93,730</i>
		<i>Less Adjustments for the previous year</i>	<i>11,33,060</i>
			<i>5,39,330</i>
			<i>5,93,730</i>
		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not received</i>	
		<i>As per last balance sheet</i>	<i>14,088</i>
		<i>Add Interest accrued upto 31-3-1957</i>	<i>13,000</i>
			<i>27,088</i>

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
As per last balance sheet	6,79,614	(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>	
<i>Add</i> Provision made during the year	6,91,900	As per last balance sheet	48,871
(Includes Rs. 21,900/ on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	13,71,514	<i>Add</i> Investments during the year	13,900
<i>Less</i> Payments made during the year	1,00,000		62,771
	12,71,514	(b) <i>Repairs and maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the office of the Corporation</i>	
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>			
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	7,53,19,561	As per last balance sheet	54,434
<i>Add</i> Balance of Excess of Income of Income over Expenditure during the year 1956-57	2,28,17,750	<i>Add</i> Investments during the year	11,600
	9,81,37,311		66,034
(c) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
		As per last balance sheet	5,96,969
		<i>Add</i> Investments during the year	16,12,000
			22,08,969
(d) <i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
		As per last balance sheet	2,18,793
		<i>Add</i> Investments during the year	4,57,000
			6,75,793
<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Government</i>			
		As per last balance sheet	683
		<i>Add</i> Payments made during the year	3,000
			3,683
		<i>Less</i> Adjustments made during the year	3,000
			683

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
<i>Cash Balance</i>			
(a) Investments—			
(i) E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.			
As per last balance sheet .	6,78,689		
Add Investments during the year	3,86,000	10,64,689	
(ii) General Cash Balance			
As per last balance sheet .	7,08,31,204		
Add Investments during the year	85,00,000	7,93,31,204	
(b) Cash Balance (in hand and with bankers).		29,98,584	8,33,94,477
Total .	10,50,58,837		Total . 10,50,58,837

P. D. SETH,
Chief accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX—I.
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Number of Employees covered and to be covered under the scheme.

Station	Date of implementation	Sanctioned	Measures	New Proposals	
		No. already covered	No. to be covered	No. to be covered	
SANCTIONED MEASURES					
<i>Delhi Region.</i>					
Delhi	24-2-52	40,000	..	..
Punjab	17-5-53	32,000	..	..
Madhya Bharat	23-1-55	50,000	..	..
Rajasthan	I-I-56	..	20,000	..	
P.E.P.S.U.	I-I-56	..	8,000	..	
<i>Kanpur Region</i>					
Kanpur	24-2-52	80,000	..	..
Nagpur	11-7-54	25,000	..	..
Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow.	I-I-56	..	17,000	..	
Madhya Pradesh	15-1-56	..	22,000	..	
(Akola, Jabalpur, Brhanpur and Hinganghat)					
Allahabad, Banaras and Modinagar	I-4-56	..	14,000	..	
<i>Bombay</i>					
Greater Bombay	3-10-54	4,30,000	..	..
Saurashtra	I-I-56	..	20,000	..	
Ahmedabad	I-7-56	..	1,50,000	..	
<i>Madras Region</i>					
Coimbatore	23-1-56	37,000	..	..
Hyderabad	I-5-55	18,000	..	..
Andhra	9-10-55	17,500	..	..
Madras City	20-II-55	50,000	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	I-I-56	..	31,200	..	
Bangalore	I-7-56	..	48,000	..	
<i>Calcutta Region</i>					
Calcutta City and Howrah District.	I-4-56	2,30,000	..	..
TOTAL		10,09,500	3,30,200	..	
<i>New Proposals</i>					
Jamshedpur	I-4-56	..	..	41,300
Other stations with workers of 2,000 and over	I-10-56	..	..	6,88,300
TOTAL		..	..	7,29,600
GRAND TOTAL		10,09,500	3,30,200	7,29,600	

APPENDIX II
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1952-53

APPENDIX III
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Details of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1953-54

	Head-quarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS							
Employers' Share	..	9,76,700	13,45,007	78,49,809	22,74,444	51,97,633	1,76,43,593
Employees' Share	..	14,92,323	19,76,684	..	..	..	34,69,007
Miscellaneous	18,91,271	1,165	2,278	2,053	75	6,948	19,03,790
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	18,91,271	24,70,188	33,23,969	78,51,862	22,74,519	52,04,581	2,30,16,390
EXPENDITURE							
<i>Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit	..	52,619	5,00,000	..	3,000	..	5,55,619
Sickness Benefit	..	4,72,962	10,42,580	..	..	..	15,15,542
Maternity Benefit	..	2,405	1,982	..	..	..	4,387
Disablement Benefit	..	1,74,052	1,65,284	..	..	..	3,39,336
Dependants' Benefit	..	43,000	20,900	..	..	..	63,900
Other Benefits	..	848	752	..	..	..	1,600
TOTAL	..	7,45,886	17,31,498	..	3,000	..	24,80,384
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	8,30,376	4,46,463	4,86,371	2,36,440	1,94,617	2,78,530	24,72,797

APPENDIX IV

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1954-55.

APPENDIX -V

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1955-56

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Employers' Share	..	18,00,000	16,26,300	1,03,20,00	25,38,700	60,72,000	2,23,57,000
Employees' Share	..	28,00,000	22,97,000	1,35,56,000	14,05,000	25,00,000	2,25,58,000
Miscellaneous	20,03,300	5,000	8,400	21,600	1,800	3,600	20,43,700
TOTAL-RECEIPTS	20,03,300	46,05,000	39,31,700	2,38,97,600	39,45,500	85,75,600	4,69,58,700
EXPENDITURE							
<i>Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit	..	11,34,000	7,71,000	48,25,000	6,90,000	7,80,000	82,00,000
Sickness Benefit	..	9,25,000	12,50,000	50,00,000	1,25,000	..	73,00,000
Maternity Benefit	..	18,000	15,000	2,60,000	9,000	..	3,02,000
Disablement Benefit	..	3,55,000	2,58,000	18,64,700	1,42,300	3,50,000	29,70,000
Dependents' Benefit	..	53,500	47,500	2,90,000	29,000	74,000	4,94,000
Other Benefits	..	5,100	2,500	11,500	1,200	2,900	23,200
TOTAL-BENEFITS	24,90,600	23,44,000	1,22,51,200	9,96,500	12,06,900	1,92,89,200	
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	13,90,150	7,09,600	5,25,800	14,06,000	5,40,000	8,32,700	54,05,150

APPENDIX VI
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1956-57.

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	18,84,000	18,72,000	1,08,80,000	29,82,000	68,59,000	2,44,77,000
Employee's Share . . . . .	..	35,30,000	32,84,000	1,71,67,000	33,44,000	50,89,000	3,24,14,000
Miscellaneous	25,56,200	5,300	4,600	23,000	2,700	4,500	25,96,300
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	25,56,200	54,19,300	51,60,600	2,80,70,000	63,28,700	1,19,52,500	5,94,87,300
EXPENDITURE <i>Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	11,00,000	10,00,000	59,00,000	14,00,000	16,00,000	1,10,00,000
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	13,45,000	14,30,000	81,25,000	6,80,000	21,00,000	1,36,80,000
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	35,700	18,400	3,51,500	35,200	59,200	5,00,000
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	4,09,000	3,50,000	21,51,000	3,20,000	6,70,000	39,00,000
Dependant's Benefit . . . . .	..	59,000	60,800	3,74,000	58,200	1,18,000	6,70,000
Other Benefit . . . . .	..	6,100	3,600	15,900	3,600	7,900	37,100
TOTAL—BENEFITS	..	29,54,800	28,62,800	1,69,17,400	24,97,000	45,55,100	2,97,87,100
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	16,44,150	7,27,300	7,56,700	19,01,800	8,32,200	10,20,300	68,82,450

STATEMENT B
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1956-57
SANCTIONED MEASURES

Details of the Amount provided under the Head "Allowances and Honoraria."

	Travelling Allowance						City Compensation allowance	Non-Practising Allowance	Reimbursement of Medical Charges	Total
	For Tour	For Transfer	Conveyance Allowance	Dearness Allowance	Dearness Pay	House-Rent Allowance				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>'A'—Superintendence.</i>										
Principal Officers . .	15,000	1,000	..	1,200	..	13,500	..	..	600	31,300
Other Officers . .	17,000	10,000	15,000	32,000	25,000	24,500	17,500	28,900	5,000	1,74,900
Ministerial Estts. . .	7,000	4,500	2,200	2,36,500	2,36,500	1,30,200	79,500	..	16,000	7,12,400
Class IV Servants . .	700	200	..	48,500	48,500	24,800	11,200	..	5,800	1,39,400
<i>'B'—Field Work</i>										
Other Officers . .	2,000	1,000	..	9,800	9,800	8,100	9,500	..	1,000	41,200
Ministerial Estts. . .	25,000	6,000	10,000	2,61,500	2,61,500	1,12,000	76,500	..	4,800	7,57,300
Class IV Servants . .	1,000	100	..	93,000	93,000	37,000	18,500	..	900	2,43,500
TOTAL . .	67,700	22,800	27,200	6,82,500	6,74,300	3,50,100	2,12,700	28,900	33,800	21,00,000

[No. SS 132 (43)/55.]

New Delhi, the 4th June, 1956

S.R.O. 1338.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees in the workshop of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta, are in receipt of benefits substantially similar or superior to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby exempts the said workshop from all the provisions of the said Act.

[No. F. HI-6(27)/56.]

B. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st May 1956

S.R.O. 1339.—In pursuance of paragraph 4 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints on the recommendation of the Government of Madras Shri R. Rangachari, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department to be the member of the Regional Committee for the State of Madras in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri M. G. Balasubramanian I.A.S., and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 3381 dated the 2nd November, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification for item (3), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

(3) Shri R. Rangachari, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, Madras.

[No. PF-45(12)/56.]

New Delhi, the 1st June 1956

S.R.O. 1340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (XLVI of 1948), the Central Government hereby direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. P.F.15(5)/48, dated the 11th December, 1948, namely:—

In the said Scheme—

1. in paragraph 2,—

- (a) in sub-paragraph (d), for the words "Executive Committee" the word "Commissioner" shall be substituted;
- (b) sub-paragraph (f) shall be omitted;

2. In paragraph 3,—

- (a) the words "and Executive Committee" shall be omitted from the heading;
- (b) sub-paragraph (2) shall be omitted;
- (c) sub-paragraphs "(3)" and "(4)" shall be renumbered as sub-paragraphs "(2)" and "(3)" respectively;
- (d) in sub-paragraph (2) as so renumbered, the words "or of the Committee" shall be omitted;
- (e) in sub-paragraph (3) as so renumbered, the words "or of the Committee" shall be omitted;

3. in paragraph 4,—

- (a) sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be omitted;
- (b) sub-paragraph "(5)" shall be renumbered as sub-paragraph "(3)";
- (c) in sub-paragraph (3) as so renumbered, the words "or member of the Committee" and "or re-election as the case may be" shall be omitted;

4. in paragraph 5, the words "or member of the Committee" shall be omitted;

5. in paragraph 6,—
 - (a) the words "or member of the Committee" appearing after the words "A trustee", shall be omitted;
 - (b) the words "or member" appearing after the words "to be such trustee", shall be omitted;
 - (c) the words "or the Committee" appearing after the words "meetings of the Board", shall be omitted;
 - (d) the words "or the Committee as the case may be" appearing after the words "Chairman of the Board", shall be omitted;
 - (e) in the proviso, the words "or membership as the case may be" shall be omitted;
6. in paragraph 7, the words "The trustee so removed shall cease to be a member of the Committee if he is on the Committee" shall be omitted;
7. in clause (a) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 8, the words "and if he is also a member of the Committee the Chairman of the Committee" shall be omitted;
8. in paragraph 9,—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (2) the words "or elected" appearing after the words "Vacancies in the office of nominated" shall be omitted;
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (2) the words "or members of the Committee" appearing after the word "trustees" shall be omitted;
 - (c) in sub-paragraph (2), the words "or election as the case may be" appearing after the words "fill by nomination", shall be omitted;
 - (d) the proviso under sub-paragraph (2) shall be deleted;
 - (e) in sub-paragraph (3) the words "or members of the Committee" appearing after the words "A trustee", shall be omitted;
 - (f) in sub-paragraph (3), the words "or elected" shall be omitted wherever they occur;
9. in paragraph 11,—
 - (a) the words "or the Committee" appearing after the words "decisions of the Board", shall be omitted;
 - (b) the words "or Committee as the case may be" appearing after the words "member of the Board", shall be omitted;
10. for paragraph 12, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"12. Delegation of powers by the Board.—(1) The Board may direct that all or any of the powers and functions which may be exercised or performed by it, may, in relation to such matters and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified by it also be exercised or performed by the Chairman of the Board or the Commissioner or any other Officer subordinate to him.

(2) All delegations heretofore made by the Board to any of the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) above, shall in so far as they could be made under that sub-paragraph if it had then been in force be deemed to have been made under this paragraph."
11. sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 13 shall be omitted;
12. in paragraph 14,—
 - (a) the words "and Executive Committee" appearing in the heading, shall be omitted;
 - (b) the words "and the Committee" appearing after the words "the Board", shall be omitted;
 - (c) the words "or the Committee as the case may be" appearing after the words "Chairman of the Board", shall be omitted;
13. in paragraph 15,—
 - (a) the words "or of the Committee", occurring after the words "ordinary meeting of the Board", shall be omitted;
 - (b) the words "or, as the case may be, to every member of the Committee", appearing after the words "to every trustee" shall be omitted;

14. in paragraph 16,—

- (a) the words "or of the Committee as the case may be" appearing after the words "The Chairman of the Board", shall be omitted;
- (b) for the figures and brackets "(3)" and "(4)" appearing after the words "in sub-paragaphs", the figures and brackets "(2)" and "(3)" respectively shall be substituted;
- (c) the words "or of the Committee", appearing after the words "meeting of the Board", shall be omitted;
- (d) the words "or the members of the Committee", appearing after the words "the trustees", shall be omitted;
- (e) the words "or member" appearing after the words "and the trustee", shall be omitted;

15. in paragraph 17,—

- (a) sub-paragraph (2) shall be omitted;
- (b) sub-paragraph "(3)", shall be renumbered as sub-paragraph "(2)";
- (c) in sub-paragraph (2), so renumbered,—
 - (i) the words "or members of the Committee, as the case may be", appearing after the words "the number of trustees", shall be omitted;
 - (ii) the words "or members" shall be omitted wherever they occur;

16. in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 18,—

- (a) the words "or the Committee", appearing after the words "meeting of the Board", shall be omitted;
- (b) the words "or members of the Committee", appearing after the words "votes of the Trustees", shall be omitted;

17. in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 19,—

- (a) the words "or of the Committee", appearing after the words "meeting of the Board", shall be omitted;
- (b) the words "or members, as the case may be" appearing after the words "to all trustees", shall be omitted;

18. in paragraph 20,—

- (a) the word "etc." appearing after the word "Board" in the heading, shall be omitted;
- (b) the words "or the Committee" shall be omitted wherever they occur;
- (c) the words "or member", appearing after the words "any trustee", shall be omitted;
- (d) the words "or election" appearing after the words "in his nomination", shall be omitted;

19. In sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 21, the words "and/or the Committee" appearing after the words "a meeting of the Board", shall be omitted;

20. in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 23, the words "and the Committee" appearing at the end of the sub-paragraph, shall be omitted;

21. In sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 56, the words "and of the members of the Committee" shall be omitted;

22. in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 57,—

- (a) for the word "Committee" the word "Commissioner" shall be substituted;
- (b) for the word "it" appearing after the words "the expenditure which" the word "he" shall be substituted.

23. in sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 65,—

- (a) for the word "Committee" wherever it occurs the word "Board" shall be substituted;
- (b) for the words and figure "at a meeting to be held within 3 months of" the words "when it meets after" shall be substituted.

ORDER

Dated New Delhi, the 5th June 1956

S.R.O. 1341.—WHEREAS the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the mica mines of Messrs Bejoy Mica Company, Bhilwara and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 and clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), and in supersession of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 2233, dated the 28th September, 1955, the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Anand Narain Kaul, R.J.S. (Higher), Judge, Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur, shall be the sole member and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

1. Bonus at the rate of four months' wages for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.
2. Increased wages for cutters, underground workers and surface workers.
3. Grant of ten days' sick leave and seven days' casual leave in a year, both with pay.

[No. LR-2(49)/55.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th June, 1956

S.R.O. 1342.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 9 read with sub-rule (3) of rule 10 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1951, and in modification of para (b) of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O. 1181, dated the 8th May, 1956, the Central Government hereby re-appoints after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors the following persons as members of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Bombay with effect from the 1st March, 1956:—

1. Shrimati Maniben N. Desai,
2. Shrimati Sarojini Mehta,
3. Shri V. K. Tembe,
4. Shrimati P. N. Nariman.

[No. 14/2/56-FC.]

D. R. KHANNA, Under Secy.